

THE TRIBUNE IS REPUBLICAN, BUT IT IS THE PEOPLE'S PAPER.

Second Edition

TARIFF DEBATE BEGUN

Dingley Leadoff With an Exhaustive Explanation of the Bill.

WHEELER OF ALABAMA IN OPPOSITION

SENATE IN SESSION ONLY FORTY MINUTES.

President Requested to Furnish the Ruiz Correspondence—Arbitration Treaty Further Considered in Executive Session.

Washington, March 22.—The legislative session of the Senate to-day lasted but forty minutes, the arbitration treaty between the United States and Great Britain being taken up there, after behind closed doors. In the short session nearly 200 bills were introduced and many others were reported back from committees. Included in the latter were the "free home-stead" bill and the immigration bill, with the provision as to Canadian laborers eliminated, both of which were under consideration in the last Congress, the latter failing to become a law, owing to President Cleveland's veto. The four great appropriation bills—the agricultural, the Indian, the sundry civil and the general deficiency—which also failed for lack of Mr. Cleveland's signature, which were re-introduced and passed last week by the House, were referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

House joint resolution was passed extending until December next, the investigation as to the use of alcohol in the arts by a joint commission of Congress. A resolution was agreed to calling upon the President for the correspondence between this government and Spain, and between the State Department and Consul General Lee in regard to the arrest, imprisonment and death at Guanabacoa, Cuba, of Dr. Ruiz, and inquiring what steps have been taken in the matter.

At 5:40 the Senate adjourned until tomorrow. The resolution regarding the Ruiz case was introduced by Mr. Allen (Pop., Neb.). It grows out of the belief that Secretary Sherman will furnish the Senate with the correspondence in this case which was refused by Mr. Olney when the Senate on the 23d of February last, passed a similar resolution on the motion of Mr. Mills, of Texas. At that time Mr. Olney refused to furnish a statement of all facts made up from the correspondence, but declined to send the correspondence on the ground that it would tend to injure the persons referred to therein, and would be incompatible with the public interests.

THE HOUSE.
The tariff debate was fairly and regularly started in the House to-day, and will be kept up for the next three days, after which time the discussion will be on amendments that may be offered. The reading of the bill to-day occupied nearly two hours and a half, although there was no pretence on the part of the clerk that he was following the text in full.

The Chair was occupied by Mr. Sherman (Rep., N. Y.) as chairman of the committee of the whole. The opening speech was made by Mr. Dingley (Rep., Maine)—Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means—and was an exhaustive explanation and defence of the measure. The first speech in antagonism to it was made by Mr. Wheeler (Dem., Ala.)—a member of the Committee on Ways and Means. He asserted that the prosperity which the people of the United States had enjoyed had been the result of their own industry and energy, not of the protective system. In fact it had been accomplished, he said, in spite of the protective system. Even the wonderful success of the iron industry in Alabama owed nothing to the aid of protection.

By unanimous consent, Mr. Wheeler's time was extended until he had finished his remarks, which met with frequent outbursts of applause. His speech was followed by one in favor of the bill, made by Mr. Hopkins (Rep., Ill.), another member of the Committee on Ways and Means, and by Mr. Bell (Pop., Colo.). At 8 o'clock, under the order governing the consideration of the tariff bill, the House took a recess until 8, the evening session to be devoted to a continuance of the debate. Mr. Hopkins (Rep., Ill.) was designated to act as Chairman at the evening session.

The views of the minority of the Committee on Ways and Means upon the tariff bill were presented to the House this evening by Representative Bailey (Dem., Tex.), the leader of the Democracy. The report devotes 2,000 words to a general arraignment of the protective principle, and concludes with the statement that the minority "are unable to offer a substitute for the pending bill, because we have not been allowed a reasonable time to prepare one. Congress convened in extraordinary session on Monday, the 15th day of March, and this bill was introduced the same day and referred to the Committee on Ways and Means, which met the next morning, and on Thursday it was ordered to be reported to the House. The majority of the committee had spent the three months of the last session of the last Congress in the preparation of their bill, and yet they refused to allow the minority three

weeks in which to prepare a substitute. We are unwilling to propose a measure that has not been carefully matured, and we must therefore content ourselves with protesting against the passage of the committee's bill." At the evening session of the House, about the members were in their seats, while the galleries, as at all night sessions, were filled to overflowing. Mr. Taylor (Rep., Ind.) was the first speaker in opposition to the bill. He devoted some time to a criticism of the majority for rushing through the House the four appropriation bills last week and turning his attention to the tariff bill, ridiculed the free list.

He was followed by Mr. Greene (Pop., Neb.) who made a general political speech, around the question "how are the people to buy the products of idle mills, which are to be started by the Dingley bill, when they can't buy what the mills now open produce? Mr. Greene has some of the arts of the orator, and is likely to be heard from again before the session closes.

Toward the close of his speech, Mr. Greene was asked what relief he proposed for the farmers, in whose behalf he was attacking the construction of the tariff bill. "I will tell you," was his response, followed by derisive laughter from the Republicans.

"Go back to the use of the money of the constitution of which you have deprived them." (Democratic applause.) "And I'll tell you another thing you can do—you can keep your hands out of our pockets." (Democratic applause.) "All we have ever asked was that laws be passed so that the people of the East, the West, the North and the South, should enjoy equal protection in the products of their labor."

A Republican asked: "Whose hands are in your pockets?" "I'll tell you," sharply responded Mr. Greene. "The hands of the protected monopolies and trusts of the East are in them." (Democratic applause.) Property would not return to the land, Mr. Greene said, until plenty was restored to the home of the consumer, and that could be secured best, he said, all history demonstrated, when the volume of circulating medium was greatest among the people. The friends of silver wanted that restored to its old-time privileges and use, and they propose to have it. Then there would be protection to the farmer, the wife, the miner, and the time would come when equal rights should be extended to all and special privileges to none. (Loud applause on the floor and in the galleries.)

Mr. Cormack (Dem., Tenn.) also opposed the bill, saying that there was absolutely nothing in the last campaign and election which justified the assumption on the Republican side, that the people either expected or desired the passage of any such measure as this tariff bill. That was not the issue upon which the Republican party won its victory.

The last speech of the evening was made by Mr. Brucker (Dem., Mich.), who, as the representative of the Saginaw Valley district, inveighed against the iniquity of the proposed increase in the duty on lumber. He denounced any protective tariff on lumber as an outrage.

At 10:30, half an hour before the limit of the session, no one else was desirous of addressing the House, where, upon the committee rose and the House adjourned until 10 o'clock tomorrow.

MORE BURNING ATTEMPTED

AT WILMINGTON—DAVE SUTTON TO BE RETIRED

As Candidate for Mayor, and D. S. P. Wright to be the Candidate of the Republicans of That City.

Special to The Tribune.
Wilmington, N. C., March 22.—An unsuccessful attempt was made before daylight Sunday to burn the grocery store of D. L. Watson. No clue to the firebug has been found.

I am informed by a prominent Republican that at a conference in Raleigh Sunday Dr. S. P. Wright was decided upon for Mayor by the Republicans, in place of David B. Sutton. This was made in the interest of party harmony, and with the consent of the Governor. The change is considered a good thing by nine-tenths of the local Republicans.

H. W. P.
The Governor's Wilmington Appointments.
Special to The Tribune.
Wilmington, N. C., March 22.—The Governor today appointed Messrs. C. W. Yates and H. C. McQueen, Democrats, and H. A. DeCover, Wm. H. Chadbourne and John H. Webber, Republicans, (Webber is colored), as the new board of audit and finance. Jas. F. Post, Jr., has resigned the nomination for alderman on the Democratic ticket in the Third ward.

H. W. P.
New Paper at Winston.
Special to The Tribune.
Winston, N. C., March 22.—The Daily Journal, a new Democratic paper, will make its first appearance next week. Mr. C. L. Knight, a native of Georgia, a gentleman of experience and ability, is editor. Mr. J. R. Justice, a popular business man of this city, is local editor. Many business men are stockholders in the company.

Weather Bulletin.
Washington, D. C., March 22.—8 p. m.—For Virginia: Showers with partly cloudy weather; not so warm; northerly easterly winds.

Dry Goods Market.
New York, March 22.—The dry-goods market to-day was dull and featureless at unchanged prices.

WESTERN MARSHALSHIP

Milliken's Name Will be Sent to the Senate Today.

NO FEARS OF BUTLER'S OPPOSITION

PURNELL EVIDENTLY THE COMING MAN FOR JUDGE.

Grant and Harris Saw the President—Price Has Strong Backing for Judge, But the President Will Appoint an Eastern Man.

Special to The Tribune.

Washington, D. C., March 22.—The appointment of J. F. Milliken, of Randolph, as United States marshal of the Western district of North Carolina will be sent to the Senate tomorrow. When seen by The Tribune correspondent tonight Mr. Bailey, the leading candidate, said: "The matter is settled, and I have no resentment against any one."

Mr. Milliken, he says, is a perfectly competent man and a good Republican. The appointment gives general satisfaction here. Mr. Milliken, though a very young man, is well equipped for the position and commands the esteem and confidence of Republicans generally. It is predicted that he will make a capable and efficient marshal. He said tonight that he has no fears about confirmation. Senator Butler's alleged purpose to hold up his confirmation does not disturb him in the least.

The judgeship matter was not disposed of today. Just as it was reached this morning, the Attorney General was summoned to the White House, and the matter went over until tomorrow. The President reported today, and emphasized the statement that he would appoint an Eastern man if presented. In the hotel lobbies tonight Mr. Purnell is greeted by his friends as "Judge" Purnell.

Among the Presidential callers today were Major Grant and Mr. C. J. Harris, president of the Tribune Publishing Company. Speaking of the Eastern judgeship, after seeing the President, Maj. Grant said: "I feel quite sure that an Eastern man will be appointed." The President was asked positively about the matter. "In Ohio," he said, "the appointment of a Judge outside the district in which the vacancy existed would bring on a revolution."

Mr. Harris, who has known the President many years, talked about the new tariff bill. He said: "I am more interested in the business revival and the development of our industrial interests than in the distribution of the offices. You can say through The Tribune that my confidence in the restoration of prosperity through a Republican tariff law is of far greater concern to me than any office in the gift of the President, and that for months to come I expect to be too busy to think about the collectorship or any other office."

Mr. Harris goes East tomorrow. Sheriff V. Bunyon McGaha, one of the leading young Republicans in the Western district, arrived today.

The President received a wire today urging the appointment of Mr. Purnell as Judge of the Eastern district. The Governor says Mr. Purnell stands at the head of the bar, and excepting Col. J. E. Boyd, is the best qualified man whose name has been mentioned in connection with the judgeship, and so it goes.

Mr. Milliken, whose name goes to the Senate tomorrow for marshal of the Western district of North Carolina, returned home tonight, leaving the matter of his confirmation in the hands of Sam Bradshaw, who has been his successful representative in the contest.

Sheriff Call, of Wilkes, and Mr. McCrary, of Davidson, returned home tonight.

J. B. H.

SEQUEL OF TWO BOXING BOUTS.

One Discharged and the Other Held for Trial Without Bail.

Philadelphia, March 22.—Deputy-Coroner Dugan to-day held inquests in the cases of Christian Kieneker, who died on Saturday, after engaging in a boxing bout with Frank Connolly, and of Edward Gibbons, who died the same day from the effects of a heart blow delivered by Samuel Sperry on Friday night during a bout at the Tenth-Ward Democratic Club.

It was testified that Kieneker stumbled, and in falling, struck his head on a spike which projected from the floor. The autopsy showed that the fall broke an abscess, which had formed on the man's brain, and that death resulted therefrom. Connolly was discharged.

In the Gibbons case, Peter Gillespie, the referee, James O'Neill, the second for Gibbons; William Orr, the second for Sperry, and several others, stated that it was not a brutal contest. Dr. Catlett, the coroner's physician, declared that death was caused "by hemorrhage of the neck, nose, pharynx and brain, due to traumatic injuries." The jury held Sperry responsible, and the deputy coroner committed him to the county prison without bail to await the action of the grand jury.

STRIKE ON THE BIG CANAL.

Many have Quit Work and Trouble is Anticipated.

Colon, Colombia, March 22.—There is a general strike among the negroes who were employed on the canal works at Culebra. Many of the strikers have arrived here. These men are under contract, and the authorities will attempt to compel them to return to Culebra.

It is feared that trouble will result when the attempt is made, as the negroes are apparently determined not to go back to work. Large numbers of the canal laborers, especially those brought from Jamaica, are anxiously seeking to return to their homes. They claim that the Canal Company is not observing the terms of the contract, and that they therefore have a perfect right to quit work. The situation is so critical that the police here are kept under arms.

THE NEW TARIFF BILL.

Estimated to Yield a Large Increase of Revenue.

Washington, March 22.—The Ways and Means Committee made public today a detailed statement showing the estimated revenue under the new measure for each schedule, with the average ad valorem rates under the McKinley law, the present law and the pending bill.

Dutiable value of merchandise for the year 1893, \$400,069,653; for 1896, \$390,766,561; estimated by proposed law, \$479,540,406.

Revenues collected in 1893, \$198,373,452; in 1896, 156,104,598; estimated by proposed law, \$273,501,721.

Equivalent ad valorem under law of 1893, 49.58 per cent; under law of 1896, 39.94 per cent; under proposed law, 57.03.

Hard Blow in Indiana.

Washington, Ind., March 22.—A small cyclone struck this county at 4 o'clock this morning. The north wall of Swan Pond school-building was torn out and the stone cross on St. Simon's church steeple blown off and broken. Many trees were uprooted and windows broken.

Wheatland, Ind., March 22.—At an early hour this morning a cyclone passed over this town, doing much damage. Many houses were unroofed and trees and fences destroyed. No one was seriously injured.

Nominations Confirmed.

Washington, D. C., March 22.—The Senate has confirmed the nominations of General Powell Clayton of Arkansas to be minister to Mexico; William Osborne of Massachusetts to be consul general to London; John Gowdy of Indiana to be consul general at Paris, and Jos. H. Brigham of Ohio to be assistant secretary of agriculture.

Elections in France.

Rome, March 22.—As the result of yesterday's elections for members of the Chamber of Deputies it is now known that 297 ministerialists, 70 constitutional opposition candidates, 17 radicals and 16 socialists have been chosen. In forty-seven districts re-ballots will be necessary.

Will Take no Action.

Washington, D. C., March 22.—The United States will take no action at present regarding the blockade of Crete. Secretary Sherman says he will simply acknowledge the receipt of the note from the representatives in Washington of the powers, which was delivered to him yesterday.

Charges of Bribery.

Frankfort, Ky., March 22.—The House this afternoon authorized the Speaker to appoint a committee of five to investigate the report that certain members have been offered money for their votes for United States Senator.

Senator Harris Leaves Washington.

Washington, March 22.—Senator Isham G. Harris, of Tennessee, who has been seriously ill for the past month or two, left Washington to-day for Biloxi, Miss., accompanied by his son.

Death of a Wealthy Kentuckian.

Louisville, Ky., March 22.—Col. John Churchill, owner of the celebrated Churchill Downs, died here last night, aged 78. He left an estate valued at \$750,000 to his wife and child.

Weyler Leaves Havana.

Havana, March 22.—Captain General Weyler, accompanied by his staff, left Havana last night on board the transport steamer Pegazpi. His destination is not known.

DEATH IN THE WIND

School Blown Down by a Cyclone and Eight Children Killed

TEN OTHERS ARE EXPECTED TO DIE

NOT A SOUL IN THE BUILDING ESCAPED UNHURT.

Building Wrenched into Fragments—Scenes that Wrung the Stoutest Hearts—Another Town Suffers Loss of Life and Property.

Atlanta, Ga., March 22.—A special to the Evening Constitution from Arlington, Ga., says:

A cyclone struck this town today and has left behind it a trail of death and disaster. The high school building was blown to pieces, and from the wreck nearly a hundred dead, dying and injured people have been taken.

The dead are: Ollim Parmoor, school boy; Claude Roberts, school boy; Alice Putnam, school girl; Albert Butler, school boy; William McMurray, school boy; Kenneth Boynton, school boy; Maude Johnson, school girl; Mary Welons, school girl.

The injured are: Prof. Covington, school teacher; Prof. Walker, teacher. At least ten others will die, according to the hasty reports of the corps of emergency physicians now caring for the injured. Prof. Walker cannot live and Prof. Covington is badly hurt. Not a single soul in the big building escaped injury.

About 8:30 o'clock there was a lull in the high winds which had prevailed, giving some promise of a clear day. Prof. Covington, going to look around, beheld a dark cloud, well fringed with electricity moving in the direction of the school. His trained eye at once told him the danger. Hurrying the children into the building for safety, the roaring of the coming cyclone was upon them before they had time to think.

The storm increased in strength and velocity and the building began to shake and creak as if it rocked in the arms of a mighty force. The building was wrenched into fragments, so that the pieces fell inward, and among the first struck were Claude Roberts and Alice Putnam, who were knocked into insensibility of death at the first blow. Little Willie McMurray had been caught under the heavy timbers and the life was crushed out of him. Kenneth Boynton was the next who was seen vainly endeavoring to escape from the fatal trap, but too late, for the fatal blow had been struck. Profs. Covington and Walker both worked, notwithstanding their wounds—the latter perhaps fatally.

The scene was soon surrounded by the parents of the children. The sight of the eight little ones, already dead and of ten others crushed and bruised and bleeding in all the phases of torture, was enough to wring the stoutest heart. Among those wounded quickly and expected to live and it is more than likely that the list of dead will be doubled before night. This is the most shocking disaster which has ever occurred in this section.

Blakely was struck by a severe storm this morning that did enormous damage and cost several lives. The chaos caused by the storm is still present and during the confusion nothing can be definitely learned as to the amount of harm done or the number of lives lost. It is known, however, that some of the severely injured that they will probably die.

Centenary of Emperor William I.

Berlin, March 22.—The celebration of the Centenary of Emperor William I., who was born March 22, 1837, which began to-day, was observed throughout Germany as the National holiday. The day opened dull and cloudy, threatening rain, but early in the forenoon, the sunshine brightened and the remainder of the day was sunny. In the early hours of the day, Berlin presented the aspect of Sunday. The shops were closed and the streets were filled with people in holiday attire. Everybody was astir by daybreak, and by 8 o'clock crowds were hurrying to the best points of observation of the principal sights of the day. While the people were assembling, eighteen regiments of the Berlin garrison, horse and foot, were marching from different points to the rendezvous at the Brandenburg gate.

Decision of the Supreme Court.

Washington, March 2.—By a majority opinion delivered by Justice Peckham, the Supreme Court of the United States to-day, announced its decision that the agreement of the Trans-Missouri Freight Association to maintain rates within its territory, was a violation of the anti-trust law of 1890, prohibiting contracts or combinations in restraint of trade, and must be abandoned. This reversed the decision of the lower courts, which ordered a dismissal of the Government's bill. Justice Field, Gray, Shiras and White dissented.

Recidivism Refused.

Toledo, March 22.—Judge Morris to-day handed down his decision in the petition of Arbuckle Brothers, of New York, and Thomas J. Kuhn, of Cleveland, for a receiver for the Woolson Splice Company.

The temporary order restraining the Woolson Company for the application for a receiver denied, and the defendant's demurrer sustained.

ANOTHER RELEASE.

Frank J. Casenaras Released From Jail in Cuba.

Washington, D. C., March 22.—Consul Barker, at Sagua la Grande, Cuba, telegraphed the State Department yesterday that Frank J. Casenaras, a naturalized American citizen, had been released from jail at that place. The State Department has not much information about the case. Casenaras was arrested at Sagua, February 13th. Consul Barker ascertained that he had been naturalized, though the date was not learned. He has not resided in the United States for twenty-five years. He lived on a plantation near Sagua until last May, when he went to that town. His age was given as 31 years in his passport, and his registration in Cuba was set down as having taken place in October, 1872, which makes him 46 years old. Consul General Lee found that Casenaras owned property in New York.

Mills Running on Full Time.

Rockville, Conn., March 22.—The big woolen mills of this city, including the Rockwool, Springfield, New England, Rock and American mills, practically resumed running on full time to-day. The mills have been running on two-thirds since February, 1895. These mills employ 2,000 persons when running at full capacity.

A BIG BUILDING IN FLAMES

A SUPPOSED FIRE PROOF HOUSE BURNED FROM CELLAR TO GARRET.

A Hotel Takes Fire, But Saved After Hard Struggle—One Person Missing and Several Injured.

Lawrence, Mass., March 22.—Fire was discovered in the Gleason building at 3:15 o'clock this morning. The building is a six-story structure on Essex street, in the business centre. The fire burst from the room and quickly communicated with the other portions of the building. The building was soon a seething mass of flames and a general alarm was rung in. Tongues of flame shot upward fifty feet in the air, full of flying sparks, and set fire to several buildings in the vicinity. These fires were quickly extinguished.

The windows were full of people screaming for help, and many leaped to the ground. Captain Murphy, of the police force, saw a woman in a window in the rear of the building. Murphy and Policeman Donovan spread out an overcoat and caught her as she jumped. The Central House which adjoins the Gleason building was filled with smoke, and the frightened guests fled from the hotel in scant clothing. Joseph Jackson, proprietor of the hotel, was the first to smell smoke, and he woke his guests by ringing the electric bells. The Central House caught fire, but the firemen extinguished the flames after a hard struggle. The hotel was flooded with water.

The Gleason building was erected ten years ago, and was supposed to be fire proof. At 8 o'clock, every floor had fallen in, and nothing was standing but the bare walls, and it was feared that they would collapse. It was at first thought that several persons were lost, but all have been accounted for except one.

Mr. and Mrs. John C. Bowering jumped from the fourth story. Mrs. Bowering's leg was broken, and his wife was injured internally, and had several ribs broken.

Miss McKenzie's face was burned, and Bernard Gallagher and his brother William were injured. William carried Bernard out of the building. W. L. Robinson, A. S. Hurdess and Leo Desautels sustained more or less severe burns. A Miss Wood, who was reported missing, is in Boston.

P. G. Abbott & Company occupied the basement and ground floor, and the remainder of the building was occupied by Miss MacKeoun, milliner; Misses Lear, dress-makers; Julia Roby, dress-maker; Hovey, hanjo teacher; Hill, piano teacher; James W. Lane, music teacher; Russell, photographer; Fred. N. Poole, insurance; N. Craig, saddler; Miss Upton, dress-maker; Dodge, electrician; Miss Peters, dress cutting school; Miss Tolman and Lawyer Tolman; the Robinson Collecting Agency; Dr. Sanborn and the Clover Club. The building was owned by Mrs. William Oswald, and was insured for \$30,000. The loss is placed at \$100,000. The cause of the fire is unknown.

Death of an Old Preacher.

Petersburg, Va., March 22.—Rev. Jacob H. Proctor, for more than a quarter of a century a member of the Virginia Methodist Episcopal conference, died at his home in this city, this morning. The deceased was an Englishman, but has resided in this country since he was 12 years of age. He had been sick and confined to the house for some months. He leaves two daughters and two sons. The latter are Rev. William R. Proctor, of Portsmouth, and Rev. F. W. Proctor, who resides near Richmond.

Dingley Rules the Roost.

Detroit, Mich., March 22.—The Republican city convention this afternoon nominated A. E. Stewart for Mayor on the first ballot. Governor Pingree made the nominating speech, and it was through his personal efforts that Stewart received the nomination. The opposition put up a strong fight with President of the Council Richard as their candidate. Governor Pingree, however, swung the delegates into line and the vote resulted: Stewart 76, Richard 32.

Bradley Opposes Hunter.

Louisville, Ky., March 22.—The Times' Frankfort correspondent telegraphs that Dr. W. H. Hunter has made overtures to Governor Bradley to withdraw his opposition to Hunter's election as Senator and that the Governor declined to do so.

WRONGFULLY IMPRISONED

HON. SPENCER BLACKBURN ASKS A PARDON FOR J. D. WAGNER.

He Was Convicted and Sentenced to Ten Years for Arson, But "State's Evidence" Retracts.

While in the city yesterday Hon. Spencer Blackburn called upon Gov. Russell in the interest of J. D. Wagner, of Watauga county, who is serving a term of ten years in the state prison under sentence for arson.

Mr. Blackburn desires that the Governor should issue a pardon for Wagner. He was told by the Governor that he would consider the matter.

It was in 1895 that W. L. Bryan's store was burned in Watauga county, and Jim Connells, J. D. Wagner and two brothers, Lloyd and Mack, were arrested, charged with setting fire to the building. Connells turned state's evidence and swore that himself and the three Wagners were the guilty parties. The Wagners were each given ten years and Connells only four, his service as state's evidence having much lightened his sentence.

Connells now makes affidavit that J. D. Wagner was not an accomplice in the arson and had no connection whatever with the crime. It is under these circumstances that Governor Russell is now asked to grant a pardon to Wagner.

Mr. Blackburn is hopeful of obtaining a pardon.

THE TRIBUNE.

And Other Matters Considered by a Correspondent.

Edenton, N. C., March 20.
Editor Tribune: Please allow me space in your columns to express the gratification with which I receive and read your paper each day. I congratulate you for the able manner in which the same is managed. And knowing the noble work that it performed in behalf of our friend, the Hon. Jeter C. Pritchard, in the late Senatorial contest, recognize the fact that it is filling the place of a long-felt need in the State as a first-class Republican daily newspaper, devoted to the interests of the people and to the principles of liberty and freedom. I also thank you for the many kind expressions in favor of that champion of the First District, the Hon. Harry Skinner, who by his untiring efforts in favor of Mr. Pritchard and his many good qualities as an honest representative, has so endeared himself to our people of the First District that he has only to ask to receive any political preferment within their gift. I refer chiefly to my people. I thank you for the many expressions in the interest of the people, in the matter of the railroad lease bill and its substitute. Please allow me to refer to others, who by their untiring efforts have done much in the interest of the party, and deserve recognition at its hands. I refer chiefly to the Hon. E. C. Duncan, of Carteret, who is an aspirant for the office of Internal Revenue Collector of the Eastern District of North Carolina; and for myself and the people of the East, I bespeak his favorable recognition through your columns. We know that by his untiring efforts and devotion to the party, that he merits the position, therefore, we heartily recommend and endorse him, knowing him to be a man of integrity and honor, and one in whom the people can safely confide. Last, but not least, I am impelled by a sense of duty to myself and the people generally to recommend the re-appointment of our present postmaster, Mr. L. L. Brinkley, to succeed himself. He is a gentleman of culture and refinement, even kind and courteous to the patrons of the office, without distinction as to race or color, and we feel that his retirement from the Edenton Post Office would be a sad affliction upon the people. With his other merits can be coupled the crowning fact that he is a staunch friend of the McKinley administration. Thanking you again for the good work that you have performed and wishing for a continuance of the same, and bespeaking divine blessings upon the Tribune and its staff.

I remain as ever, yours truly,
R. M. LEE.
Member Rep. Cong. Ex. Com., 1st Dist., N. C.

Trestle Badly Damaged.

Newbern, March 20th.
To the Tribune.—Last evening, about 10 o'clock, the A. & N. C. R. R. trestle, which spans Trent river between Newbern and James City, was badly damaged by having been run into by the barge "Edwards," which was loaded with lumber and being towed by the tug "Cahill" from one of the saw mills up Trent river. The night was very dark and the water was stirred by a strong wind. The tug was partly through the draw when the barge, which was being towed by a long hawser, was carried to the Newbern side by wind and tide and smashed into the trestle, tearing away two sections of the same, rails and all. This has consequently prevented the trains from passing for several days between this city and Morehead City.

Favorable reports are received here from the surveying party. Lookout, which party is engaged in making an accurate survey and estimating the cost for a harbor of refuge at that point.

A note has been added to the charts stating that three feet of water can be carried at high tide from Newbern to Beaufort via Clubfoot canal and one and one-half feet at low tide.

The Stinson Lumber Co., whose entire plant was destroyed by fire a short while ago, is preparing to rebuild on the same spot which was occupied by the last mill. The new building is a two story frame building, is already finished, and work of clearing away will begin very shortly. The tug "Swan," which is the property of the above named company and is about the only thing which was saved from the flames, and was on the ways a short distance from the fire, undergoing a complete overhauling, will be launched in a day or two. On the trial trip Mr. C. M. Dochane, the manager of the Stinson Lumber Company, will take a party of friends, among them the Tribune's correspondent and the Journal's representative, down Neuse river for a several days' trip.

Our young firemen are in receipt of an invitation from the Virginia State Firemen's Association to attend a tournament which is to be held at Winchester, Va., from July 7th to 9th. The boys are very enthusiastic over the matter and hope to be able to ac-

cept the invitation. They will then be in training for the state tournament which is to be held in Fayetteville.

Mr. M. K. Gravely, of Rocky Mount, is in the city, upon the invitation of one of our most enthusiastic citizens on the subject of tobacco culture in this section. The object of Mr. Gravely's visit is to make arrangements with the directors of the tobacco warehouse to conduct the same and to investigate the prospects for the success of such an enterprise. This section of the country appears to be well adapted to the culture of tobacco and a few progressive citizens of this city and county are using their best endeavors to increase the number of planters.

The race for the offices which are yet to be filled is becoming more and more interesting each day. It is no uncommon thing to see several applicants for positions hurrying around the city getting the signatures of their friends who are prominent in politics.

Steve Lane, Collector of Customs for this district, took charge of the Government building today.

Hon. Robert Hancock has returned and is being pursued by office seekers.

HOME, CHURCH AND SCHOOL.

Able Discussed by Rev. Mr. Glenn at Central Church.

Rev. Mr. Glenn, of Central Methodist church, yesterday at 10 o'clock delivered the last of a series of sermons upon "Home, Church and School."

The theme yesterday was "The School." He discussed education from a threefold standpoint—mental, spiritual and physical. He especially emphasized the argument that no education was complete without at least proportionate development.

Much stress was put upon the necessity of employing teachers who are educated afloat spiritually—teachers who possess the three-fold development. The beneficial effect of immoral instructors came in for considerable effective attention.

Those who have heard the series of discourses speak most commendably of their forcefulness and the ability exercised in their conception and delivery.

Last night Rev. Mr. Guthrie, of the North Carolina conference preached an interesting sermon for the Central church congregation.

Baseball and a Variety of Other News.

Chapel Hill, N. C., March 22.—Your correspondent unintentionally gave the University team credit for one more run than they made in the game with Oak Ridge on Saturday. The score should have appeared as 19 to 0, instead of 20.

The Varsity's next game is to be played here on Wednesday with the Presbyterian High School of Mebane. The Presbyterian "preps" will no doubt put up a good game. Prof. Oldham, principal of the school, was the Varsity catcher for five years and captain of the team in 1895. He will play with his boys and if he fails to cross the home plate during the game it will be something unusual.

Rev. W. W. Staley, D. D., president of Elon college, who is one of the leading preachers of the Christian denomination, preached two very able sermons here yesterday. In the morning he occupied the pulpit at the Methodist church. In the evening he delivered the regular monthly sermon before the University Young Men's Christian association in Gerard hall, to a large assemblage of students and townspeople. His subject was the "Fulfillment of Prophecy."

President Alderman has had the unsightly entrances at the various gates of the campus removed. Neat, but inexpensive, columns replace them, which are a decided improvement in every way.

The following is the query chosen by the representatives of our literary societies to be debated in the coming contest with the University of Georgia: "Resolved, That the principles of the Swiss initiative and referendum should be incorporated in our scheme of government." The Georgians have the choice of sides.

President Alderman will deliver an address in Wilmington on April 4.

The Summer school promises to be one of unusual interest and value to the teachers. Superintendent Toms has spared no efforts to obtain eminent teachers who are specialists in their respective departments and he has secured a very able corps of instructors. Besides the regular course in geology, Prof. Cobb will offer a special course in geology beginning just after commencement and continuing until the opening of the summer school. The work will be almost entirely in the field, which will cover a large area, thus enabling the class, who will go over it on foot, to distinguish between practical and theoretical or text book geology.

Items of Interest.

Salisbury, March 20.—Tom Clark, a young white boy, was arrested yesterday for placing obstacles upon the Southern Railway track. He was given a hearing before the Mayor and bound over to court in default of bail. The law should deal severely with such characters.

Salisbury has been infested with tramp soldiers the whole winter. They have constructed several camps on the outskirts of the city where they resort. The vagrancy act should be strictly enforced in this state.

The fight for the postmaster is becoming interesting. John Ramsay, State Senator, James H. Ramsay, C. E. Wills and C. J. Bingham are the candidates. Each one of these gentlemen are well qualified for the place.

Hon. Chas. Price has gone to Washington. His many friends here believe that he will be the successor of Judge Seymour. Your correspondent has been reliably informed that the endorsements of Mr. Price are stronger than those of any other applicant.

A large number of our friends are attending the civil service examination. The greater part of the applicants desire work as store keepers or gaugers.

The story of the reformation will be given here on the nights of April 5 and 6, under the auspices of St. John's Lutheran church. All denominations will participate in the exercises. Several of our prominent attorneys will take leading parts.

The negro who made a murderous assault upon Albert Ray, guard for county chain gang, was caught yesterday in Greensboro and brought back here again by the officers. Ray is yet in a critical condition. A reward of \$25 was offered by the county commissioners for the arrest of the party.

L. H. Clements, who has been confined to his room with sickness for three or four days. He is now convalescent.

J. L. R.

FOR POSTMASTER.

Prof. Hagans is a Candidate at Goldsboro.

Editor Tribune: Dear Sir—As it has become customary, and justly so, for people to seek all the information that is honorably obtainable in regards to a man who seeks preferment and is likely to be placed at the head of some prominent department in their midst, I would very highly appreciate the honor of being allowed a little space in your valuable columns, in which I could get acquainted with your many readers with the life, character and general standing of our leading candidate for postmastership of Goldsboro, N. C. He is the second and younger son of one of the most successful farmers of this county, a man whose business capacity and financial standing could not be questioned. In fact the old saying, "Whatever he touched turned to gold," might be more appropriately applied to him than to any other man in the county. He was devoted to his family and valued no means, nor spared any pains in preparing and thoroughly polishing his two boys for the highest walks in life—a legacy which I am glad to say they have thus far appreciated and carefully kept. He kept them in school from infancy to maturity and had the consolation of knowing that both graduated with high honor from Shaw and Howard universities, respectively. These two boys are now left alone in the world, but in excellent financial shape. For, although their late lamented father owned about \$40,000 worth of good farming property, he owed less than \$100 at his death. Added to this, were several thousand dollars worth of notes and other valuable papers, which, together with \$5,000 in insurance, he left to his two sons. They, too, occupy a very high position in the estimation of those who know and deal with them. Thus far I have purposely avoided the mention of names. I did it mainly in order that I might give a fair description to an unprejudiced minded reader, before introducing the name or nationality of my subject. But, in order that I may not take too much space, or weary the patience of the reader, suffice it to say that I allude to Prof. William S. Hagans, son of the late Napoleon Hagans of this county, who, as you are doubtless known throughout the state. Prof. Hagans is now an assistant principal of the State Normal school of Goldsboro. This description being true, can there be any reasonable objection to his appointment? Is he not in every way fitted for the position? If not, why not? It is true that he belongs to the negro race. It is true that his race represents over 75 per cent of the Republican party in this county—a portion of the party that has never held or asked for a prominent position before. He is strongly indorsed by white and colored. He and his brother are regarded as the richest young colored men in the state. Since this time, his bond must be a question of little moment. In conclusion, let me say that as I cannot discern any disqualifying features in connection with Mr. Hagans or his application for postmastership, and believing that he will make a proficient officer, I say with hundreds of others, let him be appointed, and the people will rejoice. His opponents cannot say that his color makes him offensive to the better class of white people, for he can get the endorsement of the best business men in the city. With best wishes for "the noble Tribune" I remain, a reader.

J. L. A.

The City of Wilmington Quiet.

Special to The Tribune.

Wilmington, N. C., March 20.—The city is becoming quiet. No fires have been reported for several days and naught but the voice of the street corner politician breaks out upon the still air. Nothing is heard but silence, except when the political situation is being discussed.

The friends of Corbett in this city, who shouted loud and long and invested their duets upon their champion, now speak in subdued tones, for 'twas the blow that almost killed him.

Mayor Harris a few days ago offered a reward of \$100 for the arrest and conviction of the person who set fire to the residences of Mr. McEachern and W. T. Daggett. No one has earned the \$100 yet, but we have had no fires since it has been offered.

The Chamber of Commerce met in special session yesterday afternoon. The most important business transacted was the election of officers. The old officers were re-elected. The new Chamber was accepted. The Chamber amendment to the charter of the city is doing noble work to advance the interests of Wilmington. Its officers and members are the representative men of the city.

A large hotel, it is said, is soon to be built on Ocean View Beach. It is to cost in the neighborhood of \$15,000, will contain sixty-five rooms and will be owned by a stock company, Mr. George Campbell, one of the proprietors of the Central Hotel, in Charlotte, is to take half of the stock and to manage the hotel. Individual members of the Seacoast Railway company are to own the other half of the stock. As soon as the plans have been decided upon the work upon the section now commenced, that he will be the successor of Judge Seymour for the season's business.

Nothing new has developed in local politics. The Democratic primaries to-night may raise something novel, but it is doubtful. Both sides know each other's plan of campaign and will govern themselves accordingly. The negro's protegee will not find it an easy matter to become the mayor of this city. Sutton's candidates for aldermen (and they will vote, of course, for Sutton for mayor) will be knifed on election day by nearly all anti-Suttonites. Many anti-Suttonites are fervent adherents of the Governor, but they don't want any Sutton in "their" N.

Your correspondent has concluded, after a careful survey of the field, that David B. Sutton is not the choice of the majority of our people for mayor. If the issue raised by the Democrats E. and, incidentally, Daniel L. therefore, more than one Republican, and the people generally, hope the unconstitutionality of the law will be proven "not that they loved Caesar less, but that they loved Rome more."

H. W. P.

All for Nothing.

Sweet Mamie was a fair young thing. But her papa was gamey. And when he heard the jolly bell ring He softly said: "Now, Mamie, He's got to leave by half-past ten!" (Sure, he was not to blame; he Was getting rather tired by then.) "Yes, dear papa!" said Mamie.

But when it got to half-past ten This cool young man who, by the way, he Stayed on, just like the other men, And pale and wan grew Mamie. There came a voice chock full of sand— She thought it said, "Obey me!" She up and told the young man and— He said goodbye to Mamie.

Now, Mamie, as she went to bed, (She went, though, all the same!) She sobbed and wished that she were dead—

So mortified was Mamie. Then she stole up to papa's door Before she said her lay-me— Alas! That noise was papa's snore; And oh, how mad was Mamie!

John C. Dancy.

Faison, N. C., March 21.—If President McKinley wished to please every negro in North Carolina by some stroke of the pen, and as for that matter every white man, he can do so by appointing John C. Dancy recorder of deeds. There are other candidates for the honor in this and other States, for all of which we have respect; but by far since the death of the lamented J. C. Price no man in North Carolina has had the unstinted and unsullied love of his race as John C. Dancy. Mr. Dancy's praises are not sung alone in the old North State, but he is known and loved in every nook and corner in this land. I have been familiar with the public sayings of most of the prominent leaders of the race for many years and I am yet to hear anything but laudation of John Dancy. Mr. Dancy knows nothing of the writing of these lines. He does not expect it, does not need it. I do not need it. I am a real reason for writing, except in a small measure to express the sentiments of the people as I have seen and heard them. I believe that if it was left to popular vote in North Carolina John Dancy would receive four-fifths of the Republican vote without raising his voice. Mr. Dancy's manner is so plain that no man can meet and leave him without feeling that he has met a remarkable man. His public services are well known. His ability and character are unimpeachable. It is the hope of North Carolina that John C. Dancy, our John, be appointed recorder of deeds for the District of North Carolina.

EMPEROR'S MIND BECOME QUEER. Some Who Know Him Say He is Only Eccentric.

(Copyrighted, 1897, by the Associated Press.)

Berlin, March 22.—In regard to stories of Emperor William's insanity, it is asserted privately by men who know him more or less intimately, such as a score of members of the Diplomatic corps, court officials and others who have accompanied him on board the imperial yacht Hohenzollern during his summer trips, that his majesty is nervous and irritable, his features twitching frequently. He seems to have a tendency to epilepsy, or some similar nervous disorder, but his behavior has always been that of a person mentally sound and responsible. They admit that the emperor has certain eccentricities, chiefly denoting inordinate vanity, concerning which many queer anecdotes are in circulation.

MORE ALARMING TALK.

London, March 22.—A letter to the Daily Mail reiterates the story of Emperor William's insanity with startling frankness, mentioning his majesty as being the sovereign previously referred to as pinching his guests and trying to trip them up with his sword. The writer says the fact is now that there is no doubt that the emperor, if not specifically insane, is liable to fits of aberration, while they are, are indistinguishable from madness. His local derangement behind the ear and almost in contact with the brain has hitherto, it is added, been kept in safe limits by a treatment which provokes a constant discharge.

While the discharge lasts the pain is great, and the inflammation and swelling of the affected parts being relieved there is nothing either intolerable or alarming. But it appears that it recently has become increasingly difficult to maintain the process, and the result is a combination of pain, excitability, depression and restlessness which has brought the emperor to an alarming condition.

GOSSIP OF A REGENT.

Continuing, the writer says that no Hohenzollern is allowed to ascend the throne or keep it if he is afflicted with an incurable disease, and that it is obvious no madness can be tolerated in the emperor. The knowledge of this is said to be disabling the rule of his house, and is doubtless intensely aggravated by the symptoms of disease. It is said that the emperor's only little worse Prince Henry of Prussia, the emperor's brother, will be proclaimed regent, with an advisory council, on which the constituent sovereigns of the empire will be represented.

One Juror's Judgment.

Judge Daniels of Buffalo, who served 28 years on the New York Supreme bench before coming to Congress, relates an incident which forcibly illustrates the curious method by which people occasionally reach conclusions. Some years ago a man named Greenfield, living in New York State, killed his wife. He was convicted at the first trial, but the case was carried to the Court of Appeals, which reversed the verdict of the lower court. Governor Robinson then ordered a special hearing to be held at Syracuse. Judge Daniels presided. When an examination of the jurors began, a curious circumstance occurred. One of the jurors declared that he had already prejudged the case. He was asked if he had read the printed accounts in the newspapers. He had not.

Neither, he said, had he talked with any one about it. He was accordingly excused. Judge Daniels, however, was not so easily satisfied. His curiosity was piqued, and he sent the sheriff before the man left the courtroom to ascertain how he could reach a conclusion in a case when he had never read up on it or discussed it.

"Why," he replied, "the lawyers made such a—d fools of themselves examining the jurors that I knew the prisoner must be guilty."—Washington Post.

THE

Commercial and Farmers Bank, RALEIGH, N. C.

Commenced Business September 30, 1891.

Statement of Condition December 31, 1896.

CAPITAL STOCK	\$100,000.00
RESERVED FUND	16,000.00
NET UNDIVIDED PROFITS	8,708.47
DEPOSITS	330,033.23

No Interest Paid on Deposits. Safe Deposit Boxes for Rent.

OFFICERS: J. J. Thomas, Pres. H. W. Jackson, Asst. Cashier. J. J. Thomas, Pres. H. W. Jackson, Asst. Cashier.

DIRECTORS: J. J. Thomas, Ashley Horne, G. W. Watts, J. B. Hill, H. B. Battle, B. N. Duke, Thos. H. Briggs, A. F. Page, Fred Phillips, H. A. London, A. A. Thompson, Jas. W. Scott, R. B. Kane, J. E. Shepherd.

The National Bank of Raleigh, RALEIGH, N. C.

Capital Paid In, \$225,000.
Surplus and Undivided Profits, 80,000.

Officers: Chas. H. Belvin, President. Chas. L. Johnson, Vice President, F. H. Briggs, Cashier.

Directors: Chas. M. Busbee, J. A. Briggs, J. B. Batchelor, Chas. H. Belvin, Thos. B. Crowder, Chas. E. Johnson, Julius Lewis, F. O. Moring, W. R. Tucker.

Depositors' Security and Protection.—(Section 5151, from United States Banking Laws.) "The shareholders of every national banking association shall be held individually responsible, equitably and ratably, and not one for another, for all contracts, debts, and engagements of such association, to the extent of the amount of their stock therein, at the par value thereof, in addition to the amount invested in such shares."

HARRIS' LITHIA CARBONATED.

We guarantee that one glass of Harris' Lithia Carbonated Water Will relieve any case of indigestion in one minute's time, or money refunded; or if taken after each meal will cure any case of indigestion.

Read what the noted Dr. Davega, of Chester, S. C., has to say for it: "Mr. J. T. Harris—Dear Sir: For the past eight months I have been using Harris' Lithia Water with most excellent results, where I have been able to get my patients to drink a sufficient quantity daily. The Carbonated has no equal in gastric disturbances. In old chronic dyspepsias if you will wash the stomach with salt and water, and half an hour later have your patient drink the Carbonated Lithia, you will make many friends and improve many stomachs. It is an excellent table water. It is an excellent laxative, and is a sure cure for flatulent dyspepsia. S. M. DAVEGA, M. D."

SOLD BY

J. R. FERRALL & COMPANY,

Grocers and Wholesale Agents for Harthorn Saratoga Water.
Trade Supplied.

THEY ARE THE BEST AND MADE AT HOME.

[Use no other.]

ECLIPSE Ammoniated Guano.
STERLING High Grade Acid Phosphate.
Made at Caraleigh.

Caraleigh Phosphate and Fertilizer Works
RALEIGH, N. C.

FOR Commercial Printing
County Supplies
Blank Books
WRITE CAPITAL PRINTING CO.
RALEIGH

A. G. BAUER,
Architect and Superintendent,
RALEIGH, N. C.
Architect of buildings of any description.
Correspondence solicited.

Old Clothing Made New.
D. W. C. HARRIS,
Steam Dyer and Pawn Broker.

We buy or loan money on Old Clothing, Watches, Pistols, Guns, Musical Instruments, Suits cleaned, 75c; cleaned and dyed \$1.50.
East Hargett Street, below Central Hotel, Raleigh, N. C.

Money to Loan
On Eight Years Time, secured by Mortgage on Real Estate. Monthly payment, savings investment stock for sale, also FULL PAID COUPON STOCK, with semi-annual cash dividends. Loans made promptly in any part of the State. Agents wanted. Address, Mechanics and Investors Union, 22 Pullen Building, Raleigh, N. C.

THE DAILY TRIBUNE

BY THE TRIBUNE PUBLISHING CO.

OFFICE OF PUBLICATION:
Tribune Building, 122 Fayetteville Street.
TELEPHONE No. 265.SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
One Year \$6.00
Six Months 3.00
Three Months 1.50
One Month 50WEEKLY EDITION, \$1.00 A YEAR.
Invariably Payable in Advance.

Communications and items of news intended for publication in THE TRIBUNE should not be addressed to individual members of the staff, but simply to THE TRIBUNE, and must be accompanied by the writer's name.

Advertising rates made known on application at the business office.

Entered at the post-office at Raleigh as second-class mail matter.

Washington headquarters, Tribune Bureau, corner Sixth and Streets. THE TRIBUNE is on sale at Metropolitan Hotel news stand.

The Tribune Takes the Full Wire Service of the Southern Associated Press.

TUESDAY, MARCH 23, 1897.

If Bro. Daniels was less zealous for Governor Russell, he would be more consistent.

Spencer Blackburn says that the crowd of North Carolinians increases in Washington rather than diminishes.

The Governor is having a hard row to hoe. Between the Republicans turned down, snubbed and "cussed out," and the pie-eating Populists, his life is a burden.

The Tribune is in favor of a clean city ticket—a ticket that no man can blush for or dare raise a voice against. It is here, and if the proper effort is made it can be brought forth.

When all the applicants for office are either provided for or sent home wiser if not better men, Senator Pritchard and the Republican delegation of North Carolina will breathe a breath of relief, and don't you forget it.

The cyclone season has set in. A Georgia town was visited yesterday and eight children were killed in a school building that was blown down. This section is peculiarly fortunate in escaping the visitations of the deadly whirlwind.

Now comes the word that some kind of charges have been preferred against Mr. Purnell—something about his Republican loyalty. Ah! what a slippery path this road to office is any way. A saint is as apt to get marred as the imp of darkness.

By this time Mr. Bryan ought to have a large and varied assortment of rabbit's feet. Nebraska statisticians long ago ceased to keep count, but the returns are still incomplete. By the way, it is to be observed that rabbit's feet do not make presidents.

There is an air of progress about Greensboro that should be gratifying to the pride of all North Carolinians. A member of The Tribune's editorial staff was there yesterday, and took much pleasure in observing the numerous evidences of prosperity that appear on every hand.

Othello, in one of the scenes of that play, rushes upon the stage, where Cassio and Roderigo are fighting, and exclaims: "Put up your swords; he who strikes makes me his foe!" Governor Russell has raised the thing a little, and says: "He who crosses my path shall eat dirt!" or words to that effect.

Our Democratic friends who are disposed to blame Mr. Carlisle for the treasury deficit are unnecessarily severe on the ex-Secretary. He is no more to blame than the Democratic Congressmen who voted for the Wilson bill and the Democratic President who, while pretending to be opposed to the bill, permitted it to become a law.

The public may take the statement that Fitzsimmons will not appear in the ring again with as many grains of allowance as it pleases. When there is a big pile in sight and a good chance to win it, some way will be found to overcome the objections of Mrs. Fitz. It is not expected, of course, that he will fight Corbett again—there would be a possibility of getting licked.

We were shown a rare old relic of the past today. Mr. G. Rosenthal has a German Bible in his possession, dated Basel, Switzerland, printed in 1665. He informs us that it was received in a bale of rags sent from Salem to his cotton mill several years ago. His attention being called to it he rescued it and had it rebound. There is a map in it, giving the complete 40 years wanderings of the Jews, as well as other interesting illustrations.

THE DEMOCRATIC SPLIT.

There are two paragraphs in the report of the ways and means majority which show at a glance the cause of the division of the ways and means minority and the consequent "rolling up" of the whole Democratic line of tariff defense in Congress and the country. One relates to wool and reads as follows:

In other words, by placing wool on the free list * * * our farmers lost a market for the 80,000,000 pounds of wool which they raised in 1892 in excess of what they raised in 1896-97, as well as nearly 10 cents per pound in price, involving a loss to them of nearly \$30,000,000 per annum already on this one farm product.

The other relates to sugar and reads thus: The production of cane sugar is a large and, under proper protection, a growing industry now. The production of beet sugar in at least twenty-three states of our Union, which only seven years ago was regarded as of doubtful promise, is no longer an experiment, but a demonstrated success with such protection as we recommend, which is less than those bounties given at the inception of sugar production by Germany, France and other European countries which now produce about two-thirds of the world's sugar.

The time has come when every effort should be made to open up new crops to our farmers and thus diversify and promote our agriculture, and no crop in sight affords more hope of success or greater advantages to the whole country. Even with the present low prices of sugar we paid in the last fiscal year to foreign countries about \$73,000,000 for our raw sugar, in addition to over \$11,000,000 paid to the Sandwich Islands for sugars imported free of duty under our treaty of reciprocity with that country, and in the near future this sum will rise to \$100,000,000. To open up such a new and valuable crop to our farmers (who are finding the competition of Russia and Argentina wheat a serious drawback) is a boon which Congress should not hesitate to give, especially at a time when it can be done in the interest of revenue.

This is the whole case, says the New York Press, in less than a nutshell. No man can remain in Congress for an agricultural section and advocate the fearful further devastation of the wool industry. It is a question of life or death with it. Two years more of free wool would leave a country absolutely denuded of this staple save as grown on the backs of mutton sheep. We need not go into large economics and show the criminal insanity of such a course. We need not point to the besotted infamy which would strip a continent of the material provided in abundance by nature wherewith to clothe itself. We stick to the main point. That is the point which the member from Texas sees. It is that the time has passed when the Democratic farmer will permit his Representative to go into his fold and cut the throats of his stock with a custom law. He might in Mills' time. He will not in Bailey's.

The argument of the sugar schedules is equally imperious in its cogency. Not only have Louisiana planters passed the period when they were content to supply the bonfires of a free-trade tariff holiday with the products of their plantations. But the need of a new crop is felt by the American farmer in many states. When Mr. Dingley in his report points a warning finger to the boundless plains of Argentina and Siberia and tells the farmers of the country that the old dependence may not be placed upon wheat, he does what every man has done who has studied the agricultural conditions of the world and fairly reported the results. For the conservation of the interests of agriculture in this country new staples must be introduced. By far the most promising of all the staples on the way to introduction is that of beet sugar, which is already grown in more than half the states.

These two great and crucial schedules of the Dingley bill were made for the farmer. They were made for him simply because the condition of his affairs imperiously demanded the relief which they afford. That is why the Democrats of the ways and means are divided. That is why the Democrats of the south and west can offer nothing but a perfunctory, hollow and insincere opposition to this bill.

That is why our free-trade neighbors preserve an eloquent silence upon this epochal disaster in the history of their party when the leader of the Democratic party in the House renounces their cardinal heresy of free raw materials. That is why our premature friend, the Baltimore News, and its purblind echo, the Evening Post, which yesterday were rejoicing over the "reconstruction and strengthening" of the Democratic party, are adding today to their calendar of things which one would rather not have said.

The Tribune was overwhelmed with congratulations on its hit at the Carnival last night.

THOSE NEW DIRECTORS.

At last the Governor has seen fit to make public, or rather to give to his "personal organ" a list of his Board of Directors for the North Carolina Railroad. They were given out late Saturday evening; that is, to that "organ," other newspaper men, representing State papers, being flatly told on the same evening by the Governor's Secretary that there was nothing to be made public.

However, thanks to The Tribune's underground telegraph, there was little connected with the list that was really news save the mere fact that the Governor was ready to acknowledge that The Tribune's list, by underground telegraph, published on March 11th, and the subsequent changes made at Wilmington, as published on last Saturday morning, were correct.

The following is the new Board as given out by the Governor:
Dr. R. M. Norment, of Robeson county.V. S. Lusk, of Buncombe.
Wm. Gilchrist, of New Hanover.
Charles A. Cook, of Warren.
J. S. Armstrong, of New Hanover.
A. W. Graham, of Granville.
H. M. Butters, of Columbus.
John Graham, of Warren.

It will be remembered that the Tribune, on March 11th, reported a secret session of the Governor's council in which the old board was deposed, and that V. S. Lusk, C. A. Cook, J. W. Graham, A. W. Graham and W. H. Chadburn were among those who were to be appointed in their stead. Also that Tyre Glenn was selected conditionally, that is to say, provided he was sound in the anti-lease faith. The Governor's investigation as to Mr. Glenn's lease views was by no means satisfactory, and his name was stricken from the list. It was also known at the time of the publication that an elderly man from Robeson county was to be on the Board. This was Dr. Norment, whom the Governor now proposes shall be made president. In that secret session objection was made to Dr. Norment by some of the council on the ground that he was too old to be of service on the Board. The Governor, however, said he was "sound in the faith" and he must be appointed, and so he was.

It will be observed that, of the five men positively announced by THE TRIBUNE on that day to be on the Board, four were retained, namely, Messrs. Lusk, Cook and the two Grahams.

Again, on last Saturday morning THE TRIBUNE announced that the Director slate was to be broken; that Governor Russell had made the discovery that some of his men (among them Mr. Chadburn) were not eligible to the office, and another (Mr. Glenn) had "proven untrue"—that is, he is not of the Governor's opinion on the lease question. The Tribune told the story of the Governor's trip to Wilmington in search of anti-lease men, of the purchase of fifteen shares of stock for three New Hanover men, of his return to Raleigh, the call of the council and the endorsement of the Governor's new-found appointees. The Tribune said the scheme had not yet been successfully executed, nor has the result been as the Governor expected. There was a hitch as to the appointment of one of the New Hanover men; and it will be noticed that H. M. Butters, of Columbus, has been substituted. This was done Saturday afternoon, and the Governor, finding that at last he had found eight men who saw the lease question as he saw it, and were eligible to appointment, gave their names to the public.

NEW JERSEY EDITORS' SOUTHERN TRIP.

Speaking of the contemplated trip of the New Jersey editors the Orange (N. J.) Chronicle, says: "The visit of the New Jersey editors to the Seaboard Air Line section of North Carolina, March 29th, will be peculiarly pleasant, because the long prostration of business is ended and business revives everywhere. The expressions of good will between New Jersey and the citizens of Raleigh, Southern Pines and Charlotte will be even more cheerful and cordial, and the wish of a perpetual friendship between the Old North State and the people from east of the Delaware will have the charm of unusual sincerity. An important result of this visit will lie in the felicitous expression of fraternalism and national feeling. There is a vague idea of our country, hovering in the popular mind, of universal benignity and well-being. Nobody knows when this changing the United States into Arcadia will be brought, but that the vision is a mirage nobody believes. This is the generous and wholesome feeling which makes Southern Progress, the Southern paper published in Philadelphia, so delightful. It is full of the health of a gracious and hallowed nationalism. It treats the North and the South as one nation in sentiment as well as in fact. It gives glimpses of what our country would be if people were governed by Christian rules and practiced the faith which they profess."

"The Seaboard Air Line preaches the same sermon in a characteristic way. Probably the railroad's primary object is to build up the country along its line, and to double the population of its queen cities, Raleigh and Charlotte, but under any circumstances it is practical Christianity which the Seaboard Air Line preaches—the building up of a country, the raising of fallen fortunes—a homely, hearty, beautiful Christianity. There is nothing in the deepest and best sense human which in the truest and highest sense is not also Christianity."

Democratic newspapers are complaining because Congress is legislating on the tariff instead of the money question. The fact is, the Fifty-fifth Congress was elected to let the money question alone, except so far as it can be effected by international agreement. On the other hand Mr. McKinley gave the tariff first place in all his speeches. The most important business this Congress has in hand is to remedy the Democratic deficit in the treasury. Congress is doing just what the country expects it to do.

THE TRIBUNE AT THE CARNIVAL.

At the Carnival of Commerce last night The Tribune was a winner. The Tribune's girl, The Tribune's kid, the flags and the music were among the very best features of the exhibition, the flag and band features being exclusive.

Of course The Tribune's girl was the most attractive part of The Tribune's part of the performance. In her costume with its adornments were represented the patriotism and the sound money policy of the Republican party, the stars and stripes representing the one and the gold decorations the other. Waving the National colors to the tune of Hail Columbia signified the sturdy Americanism of The Tribune, and the display of the flag while the band played Dixie was a token of reconciliation between the North and South.

There were other features of great excellence, but the The Tribune carried off the honors of the occasion—and the audience caught on to the fact that North Carolina's leading newspaper is not going to get left when there is anything going on.

Did you see The Tribune's gold bug on The Tribune's girl last night? It was a daisy, and so was the girl.

Before the Carnival closed last night, there was a rush of disinterested people to tell The Tribune that it had made one of the biggest hits ever scored in Raleigh.

The South had a Grady who did more, perhaps, than any other one man to restore good feeling between the North and South. Why not now a Northern Grady—The Tribune?

The blending of the stars and stripes and the stars and bars by THE TRIBUNE's girl at the carnival was duly appreciated by a discriminating audience, and while the band played the favorite Northern and Southern airs and the flags floated gracefully to and fro, the spectators generously cheered.

The following editorial, taken from the New York Sun, a leading Democratic paper, which does not go out of its way to flatter or praise Republican leaders, pays, from its standpoint, Speaker Reed a high compliment.—Raleigh Tribune

The New York Sun? Go to, esteemed contemporary! Ever since McKinley was nominated, the Sun has done but two things, praise Republicans and abuse Grover Cleveland. It is so besotted with McKinley that, although his policy with respect to recognition of Cuba is what it violently abused President Cleveland for following, it has no word of censure for the present administration. The Sun is neither Democratic or Republican; only a free lance, jabbing wherever it thinks it sees a weak spot; but, withal, the most intelligently edited paper in the United States.—"Leading Democratic paper?" O, no!—Asheville Citizen.

And yet "the most intelligently edited paper in the United States."

The recognition of Mr. Bailey, of Texas, as the Democratic leader in the House seems to indicate a change of policy upon the part of the Democratic party. Although Mr. Bailey is an ardent silverite of the 16 to 1 variety, he has the good sense to counsel the cutting loose from Mr. Bryan as his party's hope of salvation. His attitude toward the Dingley tariff bill is a still stronger indication of a change of policy. While he is anything but a protectionist, he recognizes the fact that the country has declined in favor of a protective tariff. As the party leader he will place no obstacle in the way of the passage of the bill. Of course the Democratic members of the House will go on record in opposition to the measure; but under Mr. Bailey's leadership they will not resort to obstructive tactics, but will facilitate its passage by allowing it to come to a vote according to program. Should the same policy be pursued by Democratic Senators, the country will soon have a protective tariff.

The New Penitentiary Matron.

Superintendent Smith, of the penitentiary, has appointed Mrs. W. E. Lewis, here yesterday, to enter upon the duties of the position. However, she will not assume absolute control until April 1. Mrs. Lewis was selected by Mr. Smith in preference to almost a hundred other applicants. She comes highly recommended as a lady in every way capable and competent for the duties which will devolve upon her.

Mayor's Court.

Grant Davis, colored, was fined \$7.25 and jail fees for being drunk and disorderly in the market.

Gus Lee was sent to court by Mayor Russ this morning for larceny of a watch, a pistol, and some other articles from Judge Boykin's residence. He was employed at Judge Boykin's residence.

Jim B. Odie, a chicken thief, was also sent up to court.

The Making of a Man.

Rev. R. E. Peele, of Una, S. C., arrived in the city yesterday. He will speak at the Tabernacle Baptist church tonight, the occasion being the semi-monthly session of the Young People's union. Rev. Mr. Peele's theme will be "The Making of a Man."

In speaking of this event Sunday at Tabernacle church Mr. N. B. Broughton said that the occasion would be one of unusual interest, combining amusement and instruction.

Rev. Mr. Peele was for a number of years pastor of Brooklyn Baptist church at Wilmington and is well known throughout the State.

THE RAILWAY LEASE.

Governor Russell and the Simonton Injunction.

Greensboro Record.

That the officers of a State can be restrained, enjoined and commanded by decree in a suit in the United States Courts, in special cases, is definitely settled by the Supreme Court of the United States.

This course may be taken when officers of a State threaten to commit acts of wrong and injury to the rights and property of a party acquired under a contract with the State. Such suit is not, within the meaning of the XI amendment, a suit against the State. The lease of the North Carolina Railroad to the Southern Railway Company is not a contract with the State. It is a contract with the North Carolina Railroad Company, in which the State is a stockholder. If it were a contract directly with the State, there is no doubt an injunction would lie to prevent the State officers from interfering with it. As it is, the State interest in the lease will be treated by the courts as though it belonged to a private citizen. Taking this into consideration, it is little short of criminal conduct for the Governor of North Carolina to urge our people into a position of hostility to a contract made by the North Carolina Railroad Company—the State, through its duly accredited representatives and all the individual stockholders, consenting. A contract, too, valid by the laws of the State at the time it was made. This insensate effort of the executive to confiscate the property and destroy the rights and privileges of a non-resident corporation will be rebuked by the people.

Governor Russell seems more than willing to sacrifice the prosperity of North Carolina to his ambition for place and power. He will find that the people of this State are not blind. They can see through all his schemes for capturing Senator Butler's seat. His dream of organizing an anti-lease party will look nebulous, indeed, when he finally emerges from his current frenzied condition. It is fortunate for the patient and long-suffering State of North Carolina that the Governor has no power beyond granting pardons and filling a few unimportant places.

The Governor's fustian about the order issued by Judge Simonton in the lease suit is nothing but a struggle to mislead the people and arouse their prejudice against the United States Courts. This spasm of State's rights virtue in Russell is bewildering. It is in striking contrast with his gasconade in the New York Tribune in favor of stripping North Carolina of statehood and reducing her to the condition of a conquered province, or lower even than she was in April, 1865—at the time of the "conquer it," as he calls it.

Governor Russell has been regarded as a good lawyer, and it will be no excuse for him to point to Judge Avery as responsible for his legal mistakes. None know better than themselves that lawyers favor conditions that foster litigation. This is the mine in which they delve for subsistence and wealth. And right here we wish to remark that the Governor did not put out any anchors to windward when he uncovered the fact that he lawyers pulled out of the State Treasury about \$10,000 in fees, in the suit with the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad Company. That was but a peppercorn when compared with the cost of the suits the Governor is fixing up for the State with the Southern Railway Company.

To better understand just where the people are being placed in the courts we give the facts in the Oregon case, which was decided in the Supreme Court of the United States.

Under a then existing State law one Owen bought from the State of Oregon in 1881 and 1884 a large amount of State land. Before Owen had made his first payment, to-wit, October 18, 1878, the Legislature of the State passed an act expressly repealing the act of 1870 under which Owen made his purchase. Then Governor Penney advertised for sale the lands which Owen had bargained for, taking the position that he had been legislated out of his rights.

Owen brought suit in the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Oregon for an injunction against the State officers, and a decree fixing his right to acquire title to the lands in controversy.

The State officers defended the suit, and entered a plea that as it was a suit practically against the State, the court had no jurisdiction. This was overruled. Governor Penney appealed to the Supreme Court of the United States, where it was decided:

1st. That the suit against the Governor and other officers was not a suit against the State.

2d. That Owen was entitled to have his contract for the purchase of the lands in question enforced in the United States Court, and,

3d. That the act of the Legislature repealing the act under which the State had contracted with Owen for sale of the lands, was null and void, as to him, because it was in violation of Article 1, section 10, of the Constitution of the United States, which prohibits a state from passing a law impairing the obligation of contracts.

The unanimous opinion of the Court was delivered by that distinguished ex-

Confederate soldier, statesman and jurist, J. Q. C. Lamar, of Mississippi.

If the Legislature had passed the bill annulling the lease, we would have here just such a suit as arose in Oregon—one involving the same legal principles.

As it is, Governor Russell, by his inordinate action and threats to impair and, if possible, destroy the rights of property of the Southern Railway Company in this State, has justified the interference of a United States Court of Equity, by injunction, to protect and preserve rights of property guaranteed by the laws of the land.

Note the similarity between the Oregon and North Carolina cases. In Oregon Penney, who had been thrown to the political surface by a Populist craze, made the wonderful discovery that Owen was the beneficiary in a trade where the State could get a largely increased price for the land if the Legislature would enact a law annulling the sale to Owen. No doubt the "poor-school-children" act was played to accomplish the passage of the nullifying law. The act was passed by the Legislature, and Governor Penney proceeded to do wondrous things for the people. How did it wind up? The Supreme Court of the United States struck Penney just below the heart and told him that Oregon must be honest as well as sovereign.

The State of North Carolina disrobed herself of her State sovereignty, joined other incorporators, and organized the North Carolina Railroad Company. She borrowed the money to pay for her stock and she owes it yet. In the matter of the North Carolina Railroad lease she will be treated as a private citizen by the United States Courts.

To the ordinary wayfarer the proceeding in Oregon looked like a suit against the State, but the suit in North Carolina, no matter how distorted, shows no features of an attempt to proceed against the State.

Carolina, Carolina, thou hast fallen into the hands of a cruel master! Penney—Russell. Par nobile fratum.

AN EXPERT ELECTRICIAN.

Supt. Carpenter Places a Splendid Motor in The Tribune Office.

A splendid five-horse-power electric motor was added to The Tribune's mechanical equipment yesterday, and we will no longer be bothered with the old steam engine, which gave so much trouble on Saturday night, or the former electric current and motor, heretofore temporarily supplied from the Park Hotel.

The new motor is one of the latest improved machines, and was placed in position by Supt. E. F. Carpenter, of the Raleigh Electric Company, which will supply the current.

The motor affords ample power to operate THE TRIBUNE's big press and Mergenthaler typesetting machines, and the current and motion are as regular as could be desired.

Supt. Carpenter is an expert electrician and the Raleigh Electric Company is to be congratulated upon having secured so competent an electrician to supervise their electrical machinery.

An especially successful achievement which adds a laurel to Mr. Carpenter's cap is the appliance at Metropolitan Hall last night for presenting the variegated lights for the electric swinging girl pronounced by all to have been one of the very best hits of the evening.

RALEIGH'S PROGRESS.

The Lights Located—Best Lighted City in the United States.

The light committee of the board of aldermen have completed the arrangement of the seventy are lights. This committee is composed of Aldermen Drewry, Boushall, Hoover, Baker and Mills. They went over the entire city and studied the locations carefully before the positions were definitely decided on. The lights have been so arranged that no parts of our city will be any longer wrapt in darkness. Mr. Drewry said yesterday afternoon that with these seventy are electric lights which the hundred gas lights Raleigh will be without doubt the best lighted city in the United States. Some of the electric lights will be suspended over the streets and others will be on poles. Raleigh is to be congratulated.

THE STEAMER ST. NAZAIRE.

One of Her Boats Discovered Containing Six Dead Bodies.

New York, March 22.—The Cromwell Line steamer Creole, Captain Gager, from New Orleans, arrived at her dock about 11 o'clock this morning, bringing additional news from the ill-fated steamer St. Nazaire.

Captain Gager reports that on March 21st, in latitude 36.17, longitude 74.30, he passed a boat, full of water. Shortly afterward he determined to ascertain if possible what it was and turned about for an investigation. On reaching the boat he found it contained six dead bodies, one of them supposed to be that of a woman. A hook was made fast to the boat's bow and when she was pulled up the bodies were apparently held fast to the seats of the boat. It was noted by the Creole's mate that two of the small boat's passengers were colored.

In the boat was found a woman's slipper, a child's sock, and several bottles of nursing bottles, and several bottles of fresh water, which was found to be in good condition. There was also found a small quantity of bread.

The boat was an old wooden one, and bore the monogram of "The Company." General Trans-Atlantic No. 2. It was about forty feet in length and could carry about forty passengers.

Issue of Silver Coins.

Washington, D. C., March 22.—The issue of standard silver dollars for the mint and treasury offices for the week ending March 20th was \$1,225,000 and for the corresponding period of last year was \$1,225,000. The shipment of fractional silver coin from March 1st to 20th aggregated \$46,000.

THE HIT OF THE SEASON

The Carnival of Kommerce a Successful Exhibition.

THE TRIBUNE WAS STRICTLY IN IT

THE AUDIENCE FAIRLY CARRIED AWAY WITH DELIGHT.

The Girl, the Kid, the Flags and the Band Made a Combination That Could Not Be Beat—Many Raleigh Houses Were Well Represented.

The "Carnival of Kommerce" has been a success. The ladies of Raleigh have never engaged in anything which proved a failure, yet the carnival last night exceeded the highest expectations of the most enthusiastic spectators. To say that it was magnificent from beginning to end is entirely inadequate to express the success of the performance. The credit is due to the ladies, first, and Mr. Bage, who was the manager of the carnival, second, the ladies first always.

Mr. Samuel Parish presided at the organ with his usual grace. The first appearance on the stage was Miss Birdie Blake, representing the News and Observer. Her queenly form was attired in a magnificent black gown with long white streamers flowing from the waist, on which the name of the News and Observer was printed in black letters. She carried a black parasol. Close behind Miss Blake followed a little newsboy, crying his papers.

R. M. Andrews' blacksmith shop was represented by a typical shop, forge, anvil, and all, while Misses Gertrude Johnson and Laura Newsome performed the parts of the smiths in such a charmingly realistic manner that it was difficult to realize that they were not experienced artisans in this craft. They wore the smiths' cap, long leather aprons and even used the indispensable blacksmith's old clay pipe.

Miss Annie Rogers, in her usual charming manner, presented the claims of R. P. Howell, No. 19, city market. She was attired as a waiter, with her white cap and spotless apron, while upon her head rested a waiter laden with the famous board's head and other tempting dishes. The black gown, white apron and green dressing upon the waiter presented a beautiful combination. Miss Rogers resembled one of Dickens' landlords' daughters in a traditional English inn.

The Raleigh Stationery Company was fortunate in being represented by Miss Clyde Ellington. She wore a white dress, with a rich green band falling from the waist, while her dress was spangled with trinkets from the large stock of this firm.

Miss Mattie Simms appeared in a black traveling gown, a gray hat and a black coat, with a cane in one hand and a valise in the other, on her way to the Park Hotel. Mr. Stanley Faison with all the awkwardness of a colored porter, showed her the way to the hotel. Both tourist and porter were liberally applauded.

Miss Lizzie Murphy was the representative of J. C. S. Lumsden's hardware house. Her white dress was adorned with spoons, knives and tinware, which shone glancingly under the bright light.

D. T. Johnson, the grocer, had his business represented by Miss Bernice Ellington. The oranges, apples and lemons which crowned her head showed to advantage against her black hair. Many rich colors were represented in her costume.

Miss Miriam Stamps, in a blue gown, with a bunch of rich red roses in her hand, presented one of the prettiest pictures of the evening. Sherwood Higgs & Company were represented by Miss Stamps.

Miss Ina Horton posed as the statue of Liberty, for, as though the hand of this magnificent piece of statuary proceeded a light which dispels darkness from the surrounding territory, so the Raleigh Gas Company lights this city. However, the beauty of this statue of Liberty under the red lights exceeded by far the original.

Miss Laura W. Williams, in her most charming manner, represented the Press-Visitor. She wore an evening dress, the entire skirt and waist of which was covered with narrow little strips of paper, which gave the garment a unique and beautiful appearance. The waist was trimmed with blue bows, which added to the beauty of the costume and the charm of the wearer. In her hand she gracefully carried a flag. She said a few words near the close of the exercises in praise of the journal she represented.

Miss Claude Leach was dressed in what might be termed a cotton costume. Cotton was gracefully draped over her dress, while in her hand she carried a miniature bale, an emblem of Barbee & Company, cotton brokers.

Horsford's Bread Preparations were strikingly advertised by a beautiful group of Grecian statuary. The statues were Misses Josephine Mitchell, Lillian Tucker, Julia Horton, Lillian Lester and Pearl Haughton.

Next came Miss Sallie Wilkinson, representing The Raleigh Daily Tribune. She was attired in a beautiful pink gown. She also wore a handsome black apron, which was crossed by a rich gold band, bearing the words, "The Tribune." This gold band and a large gold bug upon her dress stood for the sound-money plank in the Republican platform. As Miss Wilkinson entered, gracefully waving a star-spangled banner, a band just behind the stage struck up "Hail Columbia!" This band was furnished by The Tribune, and it played at no other time during the evening. Before the strains of "Hail Columbia!" had died away, Miss Wilkinson exchanged the stars and stripes for the Confederate flag, and as she began to wave the emblem of the lost cause, the band struck up "Dixie." Cheer after cheer went up from the audience; the hall fairly trembled under the applause. Since the managers of The Tribune are Northern men, the editor having served in the Union army, this was a beautiful and appropriate expression of the reconciliation between the two sections of this glorious country. In that act the hands of the North and the South were warmly grasped in loyal friendship. Miss Wilkinson was attended by a little newsboy—Early Williams. He was

dressed in a neat white suit, trimmed in blue and black. He carried a flag similar to Miss Wilkinson's, and was labeled in gold letters, "The Tribune's Kid." He had a bundle of Tribunes under his arm. Miss Wilkinson was greeted by a shower of rare and beautiful flowers as she retired from the stage.

Miss Cora Lambeth, in a regular working costume, with hammer in hand, was a fitting representative of J. H. Gill, the foundryman.

Miss Annie Yarborough, with a house for a hat, and a white dress, yellow streamers and green leaves for trimmings, appeared for Wynne, Ellington & Company, real estate dealers. This was indeed a unique and pleasing costume.

Miss Daisy Wallace was a typical huntsman, clad in the sporting goods of Thomas H. Briggs & Sons. She carried a rifle on her shoulder in a manner which would have done credit to an experienced old trapper. She wore a regular hunting coat and across her shoulder was slung a handsome game bag. Her costume was a decided variation from any of the others on the stage.

Miss Marjorie Taylor presided over W. H. King & Co.'s fountain and dispensed refreshing drinks to her customers, Miss Maggie Harris and Miss Annie Purnell. The colored janitor of the store, Mr. Stanley Faison, rendered his assistance to the pretty fountain girl.

Miss Sallie Whitaker appeared as an Indian. A hat made of tobacco leaves crowned her streaming black hair. She certainly was a flattering specimen of that race. The cigar and tobacco store of J. Y. MacRae was represented by Miss Whitaker.

Miss Helen Primrose, in a white gown trimmed with blue and decked with sausage, strings of dried apples and peaches, was a representative which Thomas Pescud, the grocer, may well feel proud of.

Miss Lena Powell wore a white dress, while the waist was covered with red netting and the entire costume beautifully adorned with bits, rings and other articles found in E. F. Wyatt & Son's harness store.

Mr. Sam Young hobbled about on crutches, but after one dose of a cure for rheumatism administered by Miss Susie Tucker, J. Hal. Bobbitt's charming clerk, he discarded his crutches and went his way rejoicing.

The Raleigh Marble Works, Cooper Johnson, were represented in a lovely pose by the Grecian statues.

Miss Minnie Holding might have been mistaken for a justice of the United States Court, with her black gown, as she walked across the stage, meditating over a volume of Blackstone. She was the queenly representative of the Southern Law Book Exchange.

Miss Janet Stronach, attired in white, with trimmings of pink and blue, was a beautiful representative of the Capital Printing Company.

Miss Jessie Higgs demonstrated how other tempting dishes. The black gown, white apron and green dressing upon the waiter presented a beautiful combination. Miss Rogers resembled one of Dickens' landlords' daughters in a traditional English inn.

The Raleigh Stationery Company was fortunate in being represented by Miss Clyde Ellington. She wore a white dress, with a rich green band falling from the waist, while her dress was spangled with trinkets from the large stock of this firm.

Miss Mattie Simms appeared in a black traveling gown, a gray hat and a black coat, with a cane in one hand and a valise in the other, on her way to the Park Hotel. Mr. Stanley Faison with all the awkwardness of a colored porter, showed her the way to the hotel. Both tourist and porter were liberally applauded.

Miss Lizzie Murphy was the representative of J. C. S. Lumsden's hardware house. Her white dress was adorned with spoons, knives and tinware, which shone glancingly under the bright light.

D. T. Johnson, the grocer, had his business represented by Miss Bernice Ellington. The oranges, apples and lemons which crowned her head showed to advantage against her black hair. Many rich colors were represented in her costume.

Miss Miriam Stamps, in a blue gown, with a bunch of rich red roses in her hand, presented one of the prettiest pictures of the evening. Sherwood Higgs & Company were represented by Miss Stamps.

Miss Ina Horton posed as the statue of Liberty, for, as though the hand of this magnificent piece of statuary proceeded a light which dispels darkness from the surrounding territory, so the Raleigh Gas Company lights this city. However, the beauty of this statue of Liberty under the red lights exceeded by far the original.

Miss Laura W. Williams, in her most charming manner, represented the Press-Visitor. She wore an evening dress, the entire skirt and waist of which was covered with narrow little strips of paper, which gave the garment a unique and beautiful appearance. The waist was trimmed with blue bows, which added to the beauty of the costume and the charm of the wearer. In her hand she gracefully carried a flag. She said a few words near the close of the exercises in praise of the journal she represented.

Miss Claude Leach was dressed in what might be termed a cotton costume. Cotton was gracefully draped over her dress, while in her hand she carried a miniature bale, an emblem of Barbee & Company, cotton brokers.

Horsford's Bread Preparations were strikingly advertised by a beautiful group of Grecian statuary. The statues were Misses Josephine Mitchell, Lillian Tucker, Julia Horton, Lillian Lester and Pearl Haughton.

Next came Miss Sallie Wilkinson, representing The Raleigh Daily Tribune. She was attired in a beautiful pink gown. She also wore a handsome black apron, which was crossed by a rich gold band, bearing the words, "The Tribune." This gold band and a large gold bug upon her dress stood for the sound-money plank in the Republican platform. As Miss Wilkinson entered, gracefully waving a star-spangled banner, a band just behind the stage struck up "Hail Columbia!" This band was furnished by The Tribune, and it played at no other time during the evening. Before the strains of "Hail Columbia!" had died away, Miss Wilkinson exchanged the stars and stripes for the Confederate flag, and as she began to wave the emblem of the lost cause, the band struck up "Dixie." Cheer after cheer went up from the audience; the hall fairly trembled under the applause. Since the managers of The Tribune are Northern men, the editor having served in the Union army, this was a beautiful and appropriate expression of the reconciliation between the two sections of this glorious country. In that act the hands of the North and the South were warmly grasped in loyal friendship. Miss Wilkinson was attended by a little newsboy—Early Williams. He was

dressed in a neat white suit, trimmed in blue and black. He carried a flag similar to Miss Wilkinson's, and was labeled in gold letters, "The Tribune's Kid." He had a bundle of Tribunes under his arm. Miss Wilkinson was greeted by a shower of rare and beautiful flowers as she retired from the stage.

Miss Cora Lambeth, in a regular working costume, with hammer in hand, was a fitting representative of J. H. Gill, the foundryman.

Miss Annie Yarborough, with a house for a hat, and a white dress, yellow streamers and green leaves for trimmings, appeared for Wynne, Ellington & Company, real estate dealers. This was indeed a unique and pleasing costume.

Miss Daisy Wallace was a typical huntsman, clad in the sporting goods of Thomas H. Briggs & Sons. She carried a rifle on her shoulder in a manner which would have done credit to an experienced old trapper. She wore a regular hunting coat and across her shoulder was slung a handsome game bag. Her costume was a decided variation from any of the others on the stage.

Miss Marjorie Taylor presided over W. H. King & Co.'s fountain and dispensed refreshing drinks to her customers, Miss Maggie Harris and Miss Annie Purnell. The colored janitor of the store, Mr. Stanley Faison, rendered his assistance to the pretty fountain girl.

Miss Sallie Whitaker appeared as an Indian. A hat made of tobacco leaves crowned her streaming black hair. She certainly was a flattering specimen of that race. The cigar and tobacco store of J. Y. MacRae was represented by Miss Whitaker.

Miss Helen Primrose, in a white gown trimmed with blue and decked with sausage, strings of dried apples and peaches, was a representative which Thomas Pescud, the grocer, may well feel proud of.

New Shoe Store!

OPENING OF

NEW SPRING SHOES.

Oxford Ties and Slippers. New styles, new lasts, new shapes, in Calif, Russia Calif, Titan Calif, Cordovan, Kangaroo, Colt Skin, Vici Kid, Patent Tan, Krome Kid, Etc., in blacks, chocolates, ox blood, brown, etc. Come and see the new styles.

S. C. POOL,

SAM. B. NORRIS, Manager.

130 Fayetteville Street.

THE SUN LIFE ASSURANCE CO.,

OF CANADA.

Incorporated 1865.

Assets Dec. 31, 1896, \$6,388,144.66.

United States Business Covered by Deposit in U. S. Bonds.

Before taking insurance do not fail to see our NEW POLICY. The Cash Surrender, Loan and Extended Insurance values are all recorded on Policy.

The Entire Reserve, which is also recorded on policy, is pledged to the policy-holder to enable him to keep his insurance in force, should he be unable to pay his premium after the policy has been in force two years. Agents wanted in every part of the State. Apply to

J. R. JOHNSTON, State Manager, Raleigh, N. C.

Will buy the Cheapest and best

\$35

TALKING MACHINE ON EARTH!

For sale by

JOHN N. HARRELL, State Agent,

129 Fayetteville Street.

Call and see it.



MUSICAL TO-NIGHT.

Best Musicians of the State Will Take Part—Don't Fail to Attend.

Remember the concert for the benefit of the Central Methodist Episcopal church to-night. Not only will the best musical talent of Raleigh take part but some of the finest musicians from other cities in the State will also participate. Don't fail to attend.

The following is the program:

PART I.

Chorus—Hark! Hark my Soul... Shelley

The Music in Our Yard.

Miss Young.

The Ragged Man... Jas. Whitcombe Riley

Miss Lawrence.

Answer... Miss Stedman.

Selected... Misses Nowell and Thiem.

The Harmonious Blacksmith... Handel

Mr. Hughes.

Selected... Miss Goodson.

Serenade (flute obligato)...

Dr. Hubert Royster and Miss Robbins.

PART II.

Selected (mandolin and guitar)...

Messrs. Betts and Dowell.

Selected... Miss Pool.

Selected... Miss Merrimon.

Courtship and Science...

Miss Moore.

Selected... Miss Goodson.

Dr. Hubert Royster.

Come When the Lilies Bloom (by request)

Messrs. Cooper, Young, Misses

Nowell and Thiem.

Who can think of some simple thing to patent?

Protect your ideas; they may bring you wealth.

Write JOHN WEDDERBURN & CO., Patent Attorneys, Washington, D. C., for their \$1.00 prize offer and new list of one thousand inventions wanted.

GREENFRONT

SALOON,

J. E. Hamlin & Co., Proprietors.

WHISKEY, WINES.

Beer, Cigars, Tobacco.

LUNCH ROOM. PRIVATE ROOMS

FOR PRIVATE PARTIES.

NORTH CAROLINA

CORN WHISKEY

A SPECIALTY.

Harry Bassett Rye Whiskey

OUR LEADER.

205 South Wilmington Street

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER & CO.

OUR NEW

SUMMER DRESS GOODS!

NOVELTY, VARIETY, VALUES!

This spring we were prompted to lay in a stock of Summer Dress Goods, surpassing in magnitude, beauty and value any we ever bought before. Our foresight in buying while materials were low in price, and while manufacturing was dull, gave us the goods at prices much less than value. We are thereby able to offer new, stylish, desirable goods at prices not to be equaled again. We have provided such materials that may be worn with comfort, not only in the spring, but throughout the entire summer, and the styles and general character of these materials excel anything heretofore displayed, and the prices are exceedingly low.

All this week special displays will be made, each day surpassing the other, and we anticipate great selling. Come and see them.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER & CO.

Coal B.W. BAKER

Wholesale and Retail Dealer.

Best Wood and Coal in the Market.

Lowest prices.

Prompt delivery.

Telephone 140.

I sell the finest Oysters sold in the city at 35 cents per quart. Receive them Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. Try them.

Have received some new Bermuda Irish Potatoes, also a lot of those famous Virginia Hams.

Next week I will have plenty of New Tomatoes.

If you want anything at all your grocer fails to supply you with, come to see me. I can and will get it for you.

M. ROSENTHAL,

CROGER,

136 Fayetteville Street.

Wines and Liquors for family use. None drank on premises.

A LONG STRIDE AHEAD.

LEADERS NEVER LAG!

Restless ambition keeps us striving to better conditions and improve facilities. Nothing that will make this a better store is too much trouble or too great an expense. We've pushed ahead to twin new praises. Yesterday is gone. Our thoughts and our energies are of today and tomorrow.

We've turned things around—better locating the separate pants department, doing everything to make the shopper's path here smoother and satisfaction greater. Perfect perfection.

We are busy placing the new Spring and Summer stock. In a few more days everything will be in, and in apple-pie order. The light Overcoats, Suits, medium-weight Underwear, Hats, Neckwear, and a good portion of the Boys Suits are here and in order.

FROM WINTER STOCK.

\$12.50 and \$10 Mackintoshes for \$7.50. Ain't this a tempting offer this long rainy spell! All the separate Trousers are reduced 'till they are in their new quarters by the end of this week. Your best chance. Come any time for a look at the new styles. You are welcome. No trouble to show goods.

S. & D. BERWANGER,

One-Price Clothiers.

MCKINLEY WORKS WITH HIS CONGRESS.**New Administration in Marked Contrast to the Old.**

New York Press.

Washington, March 22.—Nothing has been more noticeable in the early days of the new Administration than the apparent purpose of President McKinley and the members of his Cabinet to work in harmony with the Republican leaders at the other end of the avenue. It is an augury of a successful administration in the very contrast it affords to the policy pursued by the administration which has just gone out under such a cloud of failure and discredit.

President Cleveland was at war with Congress from the first day he entered the White House. It was not the fault of Congress. It was his own. Had he shown the slightest regard for the ordinary courtesy which has prevailed between the executive and the legislative branch from the very beginning of the Government his administration might have been something of a success.

IGNORANCE AND OBSTINACY.

Mr. Cleveland's alienation from Congress was due to ignorance and obstinacy, and the members of his Cabinet followed his example. They were either too weak or too inexperienced to break away from their chief, even in small things in order to establish some sort of friendly relations with the men they were compelled to look to for help in the carrying out of administration policy.

McKinley has taken exactly the opposite tack. His first word to Congress transmitted through the committee which called to notify him that the two bodies were organized and ready for business, was one of kindly greeting. But this is not the only indication the President has given of his purpose. The "kindly greetings" were quite in keeping with all that had gone before.

WILL TAKE ADVICE.

The President has given Senators to understand that he means to be guided by their advice in making appointments and that no names obnoxious to the Senators from any State shall be sent in for confirmation. In some instances, where entire harmony does not happen to prevail between the Republican members, the President has indicated strongly that they ought to keep together before bringing cases to the White House, and that they ought not to ask him to decide conflicting claims. But where the harmony has been obtained the President has taken the word of the Senators implicitly, has granted their requests where possible, and when obliged to refuse them has done it in so tactful a manner as to create no resentments. The policy pursued in regard to appointments has been followed also in regard to other things.

CONGRESS ADMINISTRATION.

This is evidently to be a Congress Administration. It is to be an Administration in which the wisdom of the Republican leaders in the Senate and House will play a part. During the whole of Cleveland's term in office he never thought of consulting anybody in Congress but a few like Gray, Vilas and Palmer, and the so-called consultations consisted in summoning them to the White House to inform them of what he was going to do, giving them such reasons as occurred to him, to be used in defending the Administration from attack. He was always on the defensive. No member of Cleveland's Cabinet ever thought of going to the Capitol unless he was summoned by some committee of Congress to explain an Administration blunder, or give reasons for an Administration programme which did not especially approve itself to the minds of the leaders in legislation.

The new Administration has been in office only a fortnight and Congress has been in session only a few days of that time, and yet at least two Cabinet Ministers have been resigning familiarly with Republican leaders at the Capitol, and the other members of the Cabinet have lost no time in emphasizing their desire to stand on good terms with the old accepted advisers of the party.

REASONS FOR HARMONY.

There is every reason why the Administration should stand well with Congress. President McKinley was a member of the House for many years, and four members of his Cabinet have also had experience in national legislation. No man could have been selected whose familiarity with the customs and courtesies and rights of the Senate was greater than that of John Sherman. He, more than almost any other Secretary of State we ever have had, is in a position to know just how far an Administration can go without rousing the suspicion or exciting the opposition of the most august deliberative body in the world. When Secretary Long was in the House he was one of its most popular members. His charm of manner and helpful interest in his associates are still remembered. McKenna was always well liked, and so was Wilson, of Iowa.

But those members of the Cabinet who have had no experience in Congress seem to be as thoroughly imbued with the spirit of the administration as the others. Secretary Gage was under suspicion when his appointment was announced. The old party leaders did not relish the idea of having a man without political experience in a position of such weighty political responsibilities and the fear was openly expressed that he would take it upon himself to follow somewhat in the lines of previous administration officials who entered upon their duties under similar conditions.

The Chestnut Man.

Knoxville Tribune.

Col. Robert Ingersoll has practically given up his law practice in order to devote his time to lecturing. He has given his lectures new names, but they are the same old lectures he has been delivering for years. Ingersoll produces nothing new; he is not original in thought, but clothes second-hand ideas in glittering language of his own construction. Even his so-called eloquence soon grows tiresome, except to immature minds and those who are attracted by the stock tricks and arts of the gaudy word painter and language juggler. His language is always extravagant, whether it be in censure or praise, and in the construction of his oratorical bouquets, he uses the strongest perfumes and the most gorgeous flowers of rhetoric. He can talk of home and love and truth and freedom and fields and flowers and music and laughter in a way to charm and to win applause and admiration from those who are lured by sound and sentiment,

and who have not the power to examine and analyze and think for themselves. Col. Ingersoll finds his warmest and most enthusiastic admirers among the young, the imaginative and impetuous, the callous youth, who will outgrow their condition and change their views as their minds ripen, and among older persons, whose minds, as a rule, are hopelessly diseased or deformed. The young man who apes Ingersollism is apt to think it an evidence of mental superiority and intellectual strength and independence, and he regards with amusement or pity the poor weak ones who, in their simple faith, cling to the Bible and believe in God. If his mind, however, is not naturally and hopelessly weak, he will be likely to discard such views when he gets over the moulting stage. He will finally come to see that where he thought he was wise and strong and advanced, he was merely a gumphead who was caught by chaff because it was gilded.

A recent lecture by Col. Ingersoll in Chicago leads the Times-Herald, of that city, to make these observations: "There is a period in the intellectual experiences of many men where the ability to 'doubt' everything is foolishly regarded as the highest evidence of great mental profundity. The young man at college has his little spell of agnosticism when he threshes over the dry straw of unbelief under the impression that the process is an infallible sign of excessive smartness. But the newer generations learn, as they grow older and grapple with the problem of life, that the men who really believe something and are anchored immovably to a fixed faith are the ones who have accomplished most for civilization and humanity. The reason Mr. Ingersoll's gospel of despair makes so little headway is because it is destructive, negative and pessimistic. Unbelief is a poor mental pabulum to feed human nature that is constructed in such a way that it constantly builds for the morrow—and who can build for the morrow without faith and hope? The Christian religion is constructive and optimistic. The youth who emerges safely from the doubting period looks about him and discerns the manifold evidences of the fact that Christianity is constructive. He sees that it not only builds character but it builds great hospitals and noble institutions of learning. He sees that it is a barrier against those who would despoil the home—the cornerstone of our civilization. He finds that the admonitions of the Grea. Teacher constitute the warp and woof of our laws that are enacted for the safety of human society. He finds that all literature is redolent of Bethlehem and Judea. He learns that the most profound philosophy will not explain any of the mysteries of death, and that science offers no comfort of consolation to those who look with tear dimmed eyes through the glass of the coffin lid. And if the youth grows into a man of reflection and discernment he will soon learn that such men as Ingersoll offer nothing to take the place of that which they would destroy, and that life to those of simple faith is much sweeter and fuller than it is to those who have the ripest fruits of scholarship with doubt and unbelief."

Col. Ingersoll's religion is built on a false foundation, without reason, faith or logic. It is as empty as the seashell that is supposed to echo the music of the ceaseless sounding ocean. In his lectures he strikes some well-deserved blows at the ignorance and superstition and mummery and intolerant dogmatism which some people mistake for religion or Christianity, but when he avails the Bible, its eternal truths and the faith founded thereon he assaults himself and discredits his own reason. He cannot destroy Christianity. Were he to do so he would destroy utterly this beautiful world whose praises he so eloquently sings. Remove Christianity from it and Col. Ingersoll himself would be hunting a new home.

BANK RESERVE REDUCED.

Cash Holdings Materially Decreased During the week.

New York, March 20.—The New York Financier says this week: The statement of the associated banks of New York city for the week ending March 20 shows a marked reduction in reserve, the cash holdings having decreased not less than \$5,755,000. The surplus reserve shows a similar contraction, the loss for the week, \$4,694,575, bringing the excess cash in the banks to \$48,168,795, which is over nine millions less than was reported three weeks ago. In this period loans have increased about the same amount, while deposits are only \$500,000 better. The loss of nearly six million in cash during the last week is easily accounted for. The banks paid about six millions to the treasury on account of the custom house withdrawals on bonded goods, and as this money involved a transfer of funds out of bank, rather than the opening of a credit, which would swell the deposit account, the loss was actual, and reduced the net cash holdings.

The movement which resulted in these sudden payments into the custom house on the part of importers has apparently run its course. As it is necessary to borrow in nearly the same amount as the payment of duties, a corresponding increase was looked for in the loan total, but the increase as shown by the statement was only \$457,500. Since the first of March the loan expansion has been \$5,755,000, but as six millions at least must have been added to this sum, last week, the contraction in other outstanding loans appears plain. The banks are still decreasing their circulation, the reduction of \$258,400 last week making a total contraction of \$4,308,300 since December 1st.

This is an unprecedented decline, but the necessity and advisability of such a course are not to be disputed, when the congestion of the local money market is taken into consideration.

A Dog's Clever Trick.

A rather amusing instance of reason in a dog has been narrated to me. The animal was a Newfoundland, and of a quiet disposition. There was, however, a much larger and quarrelsome dog of the same kind, who was frequently meeting "Lion" and taking every opportunity of molesting him.

One day the big dog met him, and evidently bent upon a fight. Whereupon, Lion, knowing that he was no match for his antagonist without some aid, ran off to a neighboring manure-heap, and rolled himself over and over in it, until he was completely covered. He then went back to his enemy, challenged him, fought him and beat him thoroughly, and after that victory the big dog always gave Lion a wide berth.—From "Man and Beast," by Rev. J. G. Wood.

GAIL & AX'S**SCOTCH SNUFFS.****Blue Ribbon Sweet****SCOTCH SNUFF.****UNEQUALLED IN PURITY, STRENGTH AND FLAVOR.****GOLD PLATED JEWELRY****AND BEAUTIFUL COLORED PICTURES ARE GIVEN AWAY FREE FOR THE TICKETS IN EACH PACKAGE.**

First-Class Printing in all its Branches.

Book-Binding

IN ALL STYLES.

EDWARDS & BROUGHTON,

RALEIGH, N. C.

ESTABLISHED IN 1871.

The Largest and Best Equipped Printing and Binding Establishment in the State.

If you want QUICK WORK, and in first-class style, send us your order.

EDWARDS & BROUGHTON, Printers and Binders, RALEIGH, N. C.

Don't grunt

with stomach-ache.

Get relief

quick

by using

Simpson's Liver Pills for all stomach ills.

You will save money

and your health,

which is beyond price,

by using the pills

regularly.

Simpson's Pharmacy,

Pullen Building.

READ**The Tar-Neel Knight,**

Official Organ of the Grand Lodge Knights of Pythias of North Carolina.

Bright! Newsy! Cheap!**50 Cents a Year.**

Best Advertising

Medium in

North Carolina.

Reaches 4,000 Knights and their families.

Published by

The Tribune Publishing Co.,

122 Fayetteville Street,

RALEIGH, N. C.

THE TRIBUNE PUBLISHING CO.

Articles of Agreement, Certificate of Clerk and Letters Patent.

ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT.

We, the undersigned, being desirous of engaging in the business hereinafter set forth and described, do hereby enter into articles of agreement for that purpose pursuant to chapter 16 of the Code of North Carolina, entitled "Corporations and Acts of the General Assembly of North Carolina amendatory thereof," that is to say:

I. The corporation name shall be the Tribune Publishing Company.

II. The business proposed shall be the publication of one or more newspapers, conducting the business of job printing and binding and carrying on such business as is usually done by printing and publishing companies.

III. The place where said business is proposed to be carried on is Raleigh, North Carolina, and such other place or places for branch offices as the Board of Directors may determine.

IV. The length of time desired for the existence of said corporation is thirty years from and after the dates of these articles next entering.

V. The names of the persons who have subscribed for stock in said corporation are as follows, viz.: C. M. Kenyon, C. J. Harris, F. M. Messler, J. B. Hill and their associates.

VI. The amount of the capital stock of said corporation shall be \$20,000 divided into 2,000 shares of the par value of \$10.00 each, with liberty to the stockholders to increase the amount of said capital stock from time to time, or at any time, to an amount not exceeding \$50,000, divided into a proportionate number of shares of the par value of ten dollars each.

VII. The said corporation may purchase or lease and hold all such real and personal and mixed property incident to the business aforesaid and necessary and useful for that purpose as the board of directors shall determine, and subscription for stock in said corporation may be paid wholly or in part by the purchase from the subscriber of property at such appraised valuation as may be agreed on between the board of directors and such subscriber.

VIII. The corporation subscribers of stock and stockholders of said corporation shall not be individually or personally responsible or liable for the debts, contracts, pecuniary obligations, engagements or torts of said corporation.

IX. The time and place of the first meeting of the corporation and subscribers for stock in said corporation for purpose of organization is hereby expressly waived.

In testimony whereof, the undersigned have hereunto set our hands and seals, this sixth day of January, 1897.

C. M. KENYON,
F. M. MESSLER,
J. B. HILL.

Subscribing witness:
WILLIAM O. O'NEILL.

NORTH CAROLINA,
WAKE COUNTY.

I, D. H. Young, Clerk of the Superior Court of Wake County, do hereby certify that the foregoing articles of agreement and plan of incorporation was this day proven before me, and the due execution thereof by C. M. Kenyon, F. M. Messler and J. B. Hill, the subscribers thereto, is proven by the oath of William O. O'Neill, the subscribing witness thereto. Therefore, let the same be recorded according to law.

Witness my hand and official seal this 16th day of January, 1897.

D. H. YOUNG,
Clerk Superior Court.

No. 443.
STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

To all to whom these presents shall come—Greeting:

Know ye, That it appears from the certificate from the Clerk of the Superior Court of Wake County, that the following named persons, C. M. Kenyon, F. M. Messler and J. B. Hill, here-tofore on the 6th day of January, 1897, signed and filed Articles of Agreement for the formation of a private corporation before said Clerk, and copy of said Articles of Agreement, duly certified by said Clerk under the seal of said Court, have been filed and recorded in this office, as prescribed in chapter 218 of Acts of 1897.

Now, Therefore, Under the power and authority vested in me by said chapter 218 of said Acts of 1897, I do hereby declare the persons signing said Articles of Agreement duly incorporated, under the name and style of the Tribune Publishing Company for the period of thirty years from and after the 19th day of January, 1897, for the purposes set forth in said Articles of Agreement, with all the powers, rights and liabilities conferred and imposed by law on such corporations.

Witness, my hand and the Great Seal of the State of North Carolina, at office in the City of Raleigh, this 19th day of January, in the 121st year of our Independence, and in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven.

CYRUS THOMPSON,
Secretary of State.

THE RALEIGH TRIBUNE

THE ONLY REPUBLICAN DAILY NEWSPAPER IN

NORTH CAROLINA.

Incorporated With a Capital Stock of \$20,000

Has Complete Telegraphic Service

Furnished by the Southern Associated Press

THE TRIBUNE is a 48-column Newspaper, and will be a complete METROPOLITAN JOURNAL. Besides its regular Telegraphic Associated Press Dispatches it will be served with special correspondence from Washington by one of the most

TALENTED NEWSPAPER MEN

In America, and will receive Specials from New York and other prominent cities as well as from the leading cities of North Carolina and the South. It is the purpose of the promoters and management to make THE TRIBUNE a first-class Newspaper, occupying the entire field of Newspaperdom of North and South Carolina and Virginia.

THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE

Is one of the most complete weeklies in the South, with condensed news of the very best character, short stories and home and farm news. In fact it is to be a 48-column newspaper as full of good things as an egg is of meat, and costs only one dollar per year. Send for sample copies.

Tell your friends about the Daily and Weekly Tribune, so that they may enjoy the good news with you. Send all letters to

THE TRIBUNE,

Raleigh, N. C.

DO YOU WISH PEOPLE TO

Form a Good Impression

Of your business methods? The correct way to do this is to have the NEATEST and MOST TASTY STATIONERY that can be secured.

The Tribune Company

IN ITS

Job Department

Is prepared with the latest appliances and most skilled workmen to execute with promptness all orders for Printing entrusted to them.

Book Work, Letter Heads, Note Heads, Statements, Bill Heads, Cards, Envelopes; in fact, anything which any other first-class establishment can turn out, you can get from us.

Our prices will be O. K.

THE TRIBUNE PUBLISHING CO.

RALEIGH, N. C.

UP-TO-DATE PRINTERS.

N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE

Vanderbilt Stock Leading the Rise in Prices.

INDUSTRIALS AND GRANGERS WEAK

REFUNDING OF N. Y. CENTRAL'S INDEBTEDNESS.

Decision in an Anti-Trust Case Had an Unfavorable Effect on Trust Stocks—Bond Sales \$1,340,000—General Market Closed Firm.

New York, March 22.—There was a falling off in business at the Stock Exchange to-day, the sales aggregating only 165,254 shares.

Firmness characterized the early trading, the absence of unfavorable news from the Levant and the steady absorption of the Vanderbilt's being the main factors at work. In the case of New York Central, it was again stated that the banking syndicate was making progress with its scheme of refunding of the company's indebtedness, and on this the stock rose to 102. The improvement in the general run of active stocks was less important, and ranged from 1/4 to 1 per cent.

A sudden break in Jersey Central from 81 1/2 to 88, destroyed the good feeling, however, and the improvement was generally lost. Central, it is to be said, did not sympathize and held strong throughout. The decision in the United States Supreme Court in the trans-Missouri Freight Association case, affirming the constitutionality of the Sherman anti-trust law was another unfavorable development, and in the afternoon, the Grangers were sold in moderate amounts on this action of the court. Baltimore and Ohio, St. Paul and Northwest were especially weak in this group. The decrease of over \$17,000 in the February earnings of the Northwest accelerated the downward movement in the stock.

In the industrials rubber and leather were weak; sugar firm and Chicago gas strong. Rubber declined 1/4 to 1 1/2 per cent. on the talk of increased competition, while Chicago gas was in demand on rumors of favorable developments shortly. The last named rose to 81 1/4, the highest point of the year. Sugar recovered to 11 1/4 on the decision rendered by Judge Morris in the Woolson Spice Company case, which is in favor of the Havemeyers. Just previous to the close the market took on a firmer tone, the result of a sudden rise in Western Union to 84 1/2.

The flurry was attributed to coverings of short contracts.

Speculation closed firm in tone. Net changes show losses of 1/4 to 1 1/2 per cent. outside of sugar.

Chicago gas, New York Central, Western Union and Omaha, which gained 1/4 to 1/2 per cent. In the total sales Chicago gas figures for 23,200 shares; Burlington and Quincy for 18,200; sugar for 17,000 and New York Central for 16,200. The bond market was firm. The sales totaled \$1,340,000.

Treasury balances—Coin, \$131,089,502; currency, \$87,507,761.

New York, March 22.—Money on call, 1 1/2 to 1 3/4; last loan, 1 1/2, and 1 1/4 at 1 1/2 per cent. Prime Mercantile Paper, 3 1/2 per cent. Bar silver, 63. Sterling exchange, firm, with actual business in bankers' bills at 4.85 to 4 7/8 for sixty days, and 4.87 to 4 7/8 for demand. Government bonds, quiet; State bonds, dull; railroad bonds, firm.

Silver at the board, higher.

STOCKS.

American Cotton Oil, 11 1/2

American Sugar Refinery, 10 1/2

American Tobacco, 10 1/2

Atchafalpa, 11 1/2

B. & O., 15 1/2

Canadian Pacific, 48

C. & O., 17 1/2

Chicago & Alton, 16 1/2

D. & C., 70 1/2

Delaware & Lackawanna, 81

D. & C. P., 154

Erie, 13 1/2

Gen. Electric, 33

Illinois Central, 34 1/2

L. E. & W., 10 1/2

Lake Shore, 16 1/2

L. N. & C., 48 1/2

Manhattan Consolidated, 85

M. & C., 15

Michigan Central, 68

Missouri Pacific, 18 1/2

Mobile & Ohio, 67 1/2

Nash & Chat, 22

N. S. Cordage, 67 1/2

N. Y. Central, 101 1/2

N. Y. & N. E., 37

N. & W. pref'd, 27 1/2

Northern Pacific, 12 1/2

N. W., 108 1/2

Pacific Mail, 155

Reading, 23 1/2

Rock Island, 24 1/2

St. Paul, 77 1/2

Silver Certificates, 137 1/2

Tenn. Coal & Iron, 62 1/2

Texas Pacific, 62 1/2

Union Pacific, 62 1/2

Walsh, 62 1/2

Western Union, 83 1/2

W. & L. E., 11 1/2

BONDS.

Alabama, class A, 104 1/2

B., 104 1/2

C., 98

La. B. 4's, 99 1/2

N. C. 4's, 103

Tenn. new set. 3's, 124

Va. 6's, def., 79

Vt. 1's, 5

Va. P. D., 62 1/2

U. S. 4's reg. comp. 111
2's 113 1/2
So. Railway 5's 95 1/2
con. 81
pref'd. 98 1/2
S. C. 4's 105
U. S. new 4's, Dec 123 1/2
Coupon 123 1/2

New York, March 22.—Cotton, quiet; mid. gulf, 7 1/2; net receipts, 754; gross, 8,438; exports, Great Britain, 160; France, 1,050; continent, 700; forward, 4,162; sales, 1,040; spinners, 80; stock, 24,08. Actual total to-day: Net receipts, 7,860; France, 1,050; continent, 700; channel, none; stock, 762,068. Total so far this week: Net receipts, 23,103; exports—Great Britain, 14,070; France, 1,658; continent, 25,111. Total September 1st: Net receipts, 6,158,288; Great Britain, 2,669,341; France, 694,988; continent, 1,668,046; channel, 5,481.

New York, March 22.—Cotton—Futures closed quiet, but steady; sales, 4,400 bales—March, 702; April, 7,03; May, 7,07; June, 7,11; July, 7,15; August, 7,16; September, 6,89; October, 6,77; November, 6,78; December, 6,81; January, 6,85; February, 6,89.

New Orleans, March 22.—Cotton—Futures, steady; sales, 13,000—March, 6,89; April, 6,88; May, 6,82; June, 6,92; August, 6,83; November, 6,54; December, 6,59; January, 6,61.

Liverpool, March 22.—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—Demand, moderate; American middling, 4d; sales, 8,000; American, 7,000. Speculation and export, 500; receipts, 15,000; American, 12,700. Futures opened quiet; demand poor; American middling—low middling class American middling—l. m. c.—June and July, 7 and August, 3.60; August and September, 3.57; October and November, 3.46; December and January, 3.45.

Futures quiet. Tenders, 900 bales new docks. P. M.—March, March and April, 4 and May, 3.59 to 3.60; May and June, 3.58; August and September, 3.57 to 3.58; October and November, 3.46 to 3.47; December and January, 3.44 to 3.45. Futures closed steady.

New York, March 22.—Flour—Dull, steady. Winter wheat, low grades to 3.25; fair to fancy, 3.25 to 3.40; patents, 4.00 to 4.50; Minnesota clear, 3.30 to 3.35; do low extras, 2.30 to 2.35. Southern flour, dull, steady; common to fair extra, 3.20 to 3.30; good to choice, do, 3.60 to 3.84.

Wheat—Spots moderately active, easier with options, closing firm. Free on board, 82 1/2; options were moderately active, and closed weak, at 1 1/2 to 1 3/4 below Saturday. No. 2 red—March, 80; May, 78 1/2; July, 77.

Corn—Spots dull, easier. No. 2, 2.29 1/2; elevator, 30 1/2; float, ungraded mixed, 29 1/2; steamer mixed, 29. Options were dull and weak at 1/2c decline. March, 29 1/2; May, 30 1/2; July, 31 1/2. Oats—Spots dull, steady. Options dull, easier. May, 21 1/2. Spot: No. 2, 22; No. 2 white, 24; mixed western, 21.

Wool—Firm, fair demand. Domestic fleece, 16 to 23; pulled, 18 to 31; Texas, 7 to 12.

Beef—Quiet, firm. Family, 9 to 10; extra mess, 7 to 8.

Beef Hams—Strong, 19.

Tiered Beef—Steady; city extra, India mess, 12 to 15.

Corn—Spots—Strong, fair demand; pickled bellies, 5 1/2; shoulders, 5 1/2 to 5 3/4; hams, 8 1/2 to 9 1/4.

Lard—Easier, quiet; western steam, 4.40; city, 4.20; May, 4.50; refined, steady; continent, 4.70; South American, 4.95; compound, 4 to 4 1/4.

Pork—Quiet, steady; mess, \$9 to 9.75. Butcher—Fair demand; city, firm; State dairy, 9 to 11; do creamery, 13 to 15; western creamery, 13 to 15; elgins, 19.

Eggs—Weak; State and Pennsylvania, 10 1/2; western fresh, 10 to 11; southern, 10 to 11.

Cotton-Seed-Oil—About steady, dull; crude, 20 to 21; yellow prime, 23 1/2.

Rice—Dull, strained common to good, 16 to 17 1/2.

Turpentine—Quiet, 29 to 30.

Rice—Firm, fairly active; domestic fair to extra, 3 1/2 to 4; Japan, 4 1/2 to 5.

Molasses—Steady; New Orleans open kettle, good to choice, 19 to 20.

Peanuts—Moderate demand; fancy hand picked, 3 1/2 to 4.

Coffee—Quiet, unchanged to 5 points down. March, 8.30; May, 8.20 to 8.25; September, 8.35 to 8.40; November, 8.40; January, 8.40. Spot Rio, dull, weak; No. 7, 8 1/2.

Sugar—Raw, more active, steady; refined quiet, steady; off A, 4 1/2 to 4 3/4; mould A, 4 1/2; standard A, 4 1/2; cut loaf and crushed, 5 1/2; powdered, 4 1/2; granulated, 4 1/2; cubes, 4 1/2.

Freights to Liverpool—Market cotton by steam, 1 1/2 per hundred pounds; grain by steam, 2 1/2 d.

CHICAGO PRODUCE MARKET.

Leading futures ranged as follows:

WHEAT—Opening. Closing

March, 72 1/2 to 73 1/2

July, 73 1/2 to 74 1/2

September, 71 1/2 to 72 1/2

October, 69 1/2 to 70 1/2

CORN—

March, 23 1/2 to 24 1/2

July, 24 1/2 to 25 1/2

September, 26 1/2 to 27 1/2

OATS—

March, 16 1/2 to 17 1/2

July, 17 1/2 to 18 1/2

September, 18 1/2 to 19 1/2

PORK—

May, \$8 72 1/2 to \$8 74 1/2

July, \$8 80 to \$8 85

LARD—

May, 4 25 to 4 20

July, 4 37 1/2 to 4 30

RIBS—

May, 4 80 to 4 70

July, 4 80 to 4 72 1/2

Flour, quiet and easier; prices unchanged. No. 2 spring wheat, 7 1/4 to 7 1/2; No. 2 red, 8 1/4 to 8 1/2; No. 2 corn, 23 1/2 to 24; No. 2 oats, 16 1/2; mess pork, 8.65 to 8.70; lard, 4.15 to 4.20; short-rib sides, 4.55 to 4.65; dry salted shoulders, 4.75 to 4.85; short clear sides, 4.75 to 4.87 1/2; whiskey, 1.17.

(Private Wire of John A. Duncan, 307 Wilmington Street, Raleigh, N. C.)

The stock market showed strength in the early trading influenced by the talk of unfavorable developments in the Levant and by the strength of New York Central, which rose 1 1/2 per cent on re-

funding prospects. Jersey Central, however, was weak from opening, falling over 3 per cent from the opening. In the afternoon the announcement of a decision by the United States Supreme Court applying the Sherman anti-trust law to the defunct Trans-Missouri Freight Association was the signal for a general rally on the Grangers, which extended through other parts of the list. Losses of 1 per cent and over were scored by Northwest and Burlington. Sugar rallied slightly on the news of a favorable decision in the Woolson spice case. Chicago Gas was aggressively strong, advancing over 1 per cent. In the late dealings Western Union ran up a point on a covering of shorts. The market closed irregular, but at recoveries from bottom figures and in some cases at about top prices of the day.

NEW YORK NEWS BUREAU.

New York, March 22.—Cotton.—The speculation in cotton was very dull. The trade was small and fluctuations few and unimportant. Early in the day prices advanced 1 to 4 points. Reports of high water in the Mississippi river continue and these advices check any disposition to sell freely. Part of the rise was lost before the close, however, the market closing dull but steady and unchanged to 2 points higher. The sales were 4,400 bales. Receipts at ports and interior towns were light. Exports were liberal and spot markets in this country firm, but stagnation of speculation offsets everything bullish in the situation.

New Orleans advanced slightly. Liverpool was unchanged on the spot, with sales of 8,000 bales; futures there were unchanged to half point higher. The Bombay receipts for the half week were 33,000 bales, against 36,000 bales last year. Port receipts were 7,500 bales, against 10,127 last week and 10,946 last year; thus far this week 23,103 bales, against 21,731 last week and 23,103 bales last year. Exports from the ports were 10,105 bales.

New Orleans expects tomorrow 2,500 to 3,000 bales, against 6,240 last week and 9,253 last year. Houston expects 1,100 to 1,300 bales, against 3,192 bales last week and 2,724 last year. Memphis received today 144 bales, against 312 last week and 588 last year. St. Louis, against 260 last week and 128 last year; Houston, 1,040, against 937 last week and 1,474 last year; Augusta, 251, against 211 last week and 1,383 last year. Augusta shipped today 414 bales. Memphis 4,157, St. Louis 661, and Houston 553 bales.

Spot—There was no change in sales of 1,860 bales for export and 80 for spinning. Middling uplands, 7 1/2 cents, against 7 1/2 cents last year. The southern spot markets were unchanged with sales of 3,000 at New Orleans. Augusta sold 580, Mobile 190, Savannah 88 and Norfolk 78 bales.

MINTYRE & WARDWELL.

Chicago, Ill., March 22.—Wheat.—It required the whole of last week to buy the wheat market 2c per bushel, and that, too, with the news and conditions in favor of holders. It has taken just one day of this week to cause a loss of the entire gain. The cause is explained by the weak feeling that exists among the local trade than anything else. It also explains why holders are anxious to take their profits on any fractional advance. Notwithstanding a small visible supply, light local stocks and an uncertainty surrounding the growing crop, there seems to be no animation on the bull side of the market at present. The news today has not been in favor of a decline. World's wheat shipments to Europe were small, aggregating only 2,957,000 bushels, against 3,687,000 bushels last week and 5,408,000 bushels one year ago. The amount on passage decreased 120,000 bushels, and there was a decrease in the visible of 1,019,000 bushels. Clearances were quite large, 444,000 bushels, and in addition New York reported twenty-three loads new business sold for export. The local cash business aggregated about 60,000 bushels, mostly to millers. Liverpool closed 1 1/2c lower Saturday, while Paris was off equal about 1c per bushel. The English visible showed a small increase, 203,000 bushels. The best feature seems to have been the liquidation of long wheat by holders who were not fortunate enough to sell on Saturday's bulge. The market feeling heavy, scalpers naturally took the short side. The demand was very poor, the fine wheat probably being a factor in discouraging buying. The net loss for the session was 15c.

Corn.—Corn was weak in sympathy with wheat, closing at about the lowest point. Clearances were again liberal, 1,113,000 bushels. Cables, however, were half a penny lower and shippers said there is some talk of cancelling sales owing to poor quality. Provisions.—Provisions suffered a loss of about 25c per barrel for pork, and from 7 1/2 to 10c per hundred on lard and ribs. The only sustaining feature seems to have been the large shipments of lard and boxed meats. It has been quite generally believed that the bad country roads have been the cause of the light receipts and the trade believes with good weather receipts will soon increase, and that the market will be much heavier. Holders and packers sold quite freely and were of the opinion that the market is at top for a turn.

LAMSON BROS. & CO.

Woman's Pose—Life's Duties.

Lillian Bell, discussing "The New Woman" in the March Woman's Home Companion, says, among the other things: "Once women taught their daughters housekeeping and sewing from stern principles, and made it neither beautiful nor attractive. Then housekeeping went out of fashion. Feather-heads, and girls married trivial girls, and began to make a home without the gleam of knowledge as to how the thing should be done. The foolish little wife knew not how to cook or sew. The foolish little husband said he was glad of it—he didn't want his wife to wear herself in the kitchen; servants could do such things. So they hired servants more ignorant than themselves, and the last state of that man was worse than the first. Children came to them. That was the most pitiful part of all. A house may be badly managed and ignorantly cared for, and people don't die of it, or become warped or crippled; but the soul of a child, to say nothing of the husband's little body, can be ruined utterly throughout the irresponsibility of the criminally ignorant people to whom the poor little things are sent. The ignorant was so dense and deep-searching that they never knew that they were ignorant. But back of it all there was a reason—a bigoted, senseless, false and misnamed delicacy. Mothers reared their daughters and sent them to fulfill their mission in life of being wives and mothers versed in everything except the two things they

were destined to be. It was as if a physician were taught architecture, music and painting, and then sent out to practice his unskill in medicine upon a helpless humanity.

"Then the new woman opened her eyes. She thought what her mission was. To make a home; to be a good wife; to understand and teach little children. And where do you find the new woman now? In the kindergarten colleges; in university settlements, at tender mothers' meetings; teaching ignorant mothers how to understand the tender souls and delicate bodies of the dear little creatures committed to their loving but unwise care. You find them well prepared by course of study to accept the responsibilities of life when their time comes. Is that trivial? Is that a subject to sneer at or jest about? Rather, it is the hope of the nation. Legislation cannot restrict immigration. Laws do not forbid the criminal from marrying and the insane from being born. All the masculine wisdom in the world cannot prevent those who are foredoomed through generations of ignorance and crime—crime which too often comes only from ignorance—to fill your jails and asylums. Who is doing anything to remedy? The men. Who is doing anything to prevent? The women.

Speakers of Congress.

The following are the speakers of the House of Representatives from the First Congress to the present time: First Congress—F. A. Mullenberg, of Pennsylvania.

Second—Jonathan Trumbull, of Connecticut.

Third—F. A. Mullenberg.

Fourth and Fifth—Jonathan Dayton, of New Jersey.

Sixth—Thomas Sedgwick, of Massachusetts.

Seventh, Eighth and Ninth—Nathaniel Macon, of North Carolina.

Tenth and Eleventh—Joseph B. Varnum, of Massachusetts.

Twelfth, Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth and Sixteenth—Henry Clay, of Kentucky.

Seventeenth—Philip B. Barbour, of Virginia.

Eighteenth—Henry Clay.

Nineteenth—John J. Taylor, of New York.

Twentieth, Twenty-first, Twenty-second, Twenty-third—Andrew Stevenson, of Virginia.

Twenty-fourth—John Bell, of Tennessee.

Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth—James K. Polk, of Tennessee.

Twenty-seventh—R. M. T. Hunter, of Virginia, and John White, of Kentucky.

Twenty-eighth—John W. Jones, of Virginia.

Twenty-ninth—John W. Davis, of Indiana.

Thirtieth—Robert C. Winthrop, of Massachusetts.

Thirty-first—Howell Cobb, of Georgia.

Thirty-second and Thirty-third—Linn Boyd, of Kentucky.

Thirty-fourth—Nathaniel P. Banks, of Massachusetts.

Thirty-fifth—James C. Orr, of South Carolina.

Thirty-sixth—William Pennington, of New Jersey.

Thirty-seventh—Galusha A. Grow, of Pennsylvania.

Thirty-eighth, Thirty-ninth and Fortieth—Schuyler Colfax, of Indiana.

Forty-first, Forty-second, Forty-third—James G. Blaine, of Maine.

Forty-fourth—Michael C. Kerr, of Indiana.

Forty-fifth and Forty-sixth—Samuel J. Randall, of Pennsylvania.

Forty-seventh—J. Warren Keifer, of Ohio.

Forty-eighth, Forty-ninth and Fiftieth—John G. Carlisle, of Kentucky.

Fifty-first—Thomas B. Reed, of Maine.

Fifty-second and Fifty-third—Chas. F. Crisp, of Georgia.

Fifty-fourth—Thomas B. Reed.

Fifty-fifth—Thomas B. Reed.

TWO CONVENTIONS.

Republicans Harmonious, Democrats Discordant and Riotous.

St. Louis, Mo., March 20.—Republican and Democratic city conventions were held here today. The former was placid and perfunctory, Henry Ziegenbein being nominated unanimously on the first ballot for mayor. He is the choice of Chas. E. L. Filley, the recognized boss of Republican municipal politics, and the remainder of the ticket is of the same character. It remained for the Democrats to show the necessity for a good police force. Four candidates were voted for at the primaries: Hon. E. Harrison, the candidate of the Civic Federation; ex-Mayor E. A. Noonan, ex-Auditor Joseph Brown, and Hon. Lee Meriwether, a favorite with workingmen. When the convention assembled at Masonic hall, Dr. Frank Lutze, for the Harrison men, and Hon. Sterling Bond, a Meriwether man, ascended the platform and both called the convention to order. A tumult ensued, the 300 delegates were about evenly divided, and free fights were indulged in all over the hall. A riot call was sent to police headquarters and a score of bluecoats tried in vain to quiet the delegates. Assistant Chief of Police Kelly personally arrested Mr. Bond, but this only increased the furor. Neither faction gained the ascendancy. When Mr. Bond was released on bail he returned to the hall, and amid all the din appointed the committees. Again he was forced from the platform and then conducted business from a press table. Meantime the Harrison people adjourned until 4 o'clock. When they left the hall Mr. Meriwether was nominated, receiving 155 votes, with 72 for Noonan and 7 for Brown. At this juncture the Harrison men returned, guarded by 150 policemen. The Meriwether delegates were unceremoniously forced out, but not without stiff resistance. They secured the Druids hall, a block away, and completed their ticket. The Harrison faction also named a full ticket. Seventeen arrests were made.

The Ribs.

Two ladies were shown the wonders of the X ray recently by Prof. Robinson, and one was looking through the other with the fluoroscope, as it was my privilege to do in the case of the Bowdoin senior.

TWO EYES. TWO EYES. TWO EYES.

A DIFFERENT REFRACTION in the two eyes of the same person is quite common. One eye may be correct and the other long-sighted or far-sighted, or they may have different degrees of same defect

THE DAILY TRIBUNE.

TUESDAY, MARCH 23, 1897.

THE WEATHER.

Forecast for Raleigh and vicinity: occasional showers to-night and Tuesday.

Forecast for North Carolina—Local rains and thunderstorms this afternoon and to-night. Tuesday, local showers, followed by fair. Cooler in the interior Tuesday night.

Weather conditions.—The barometer is low again over the Lake region, Ohio, lower Mississippi valley and along the west Gulf coast.

Considerable rain has occurred at a few points in the south, the largest amounts at New Orleans and Montgomery; over an inch fell at these stations.

The barometer is high and the weather decidedly colder in the northwest. It continues quite warm in the east, with southerly winds.

C. F. Von HERRMANN,
Section Director.

Personals.

Senator Utley was in the city yesterday.

Rev. Baylus Cade and wife are in the city.

Mr. Zack Garrett, of Vance county, is in town.

Mr. R. T. Wills, of Greensboro, is in the city.

Mr. J. Crawford Biggs, of Oxford, is in Raleigh.

Mr. W. J. Sloan, of Asheville, is at the Yarbrough.

Mr. Emery E. Raper, of Lexington, N. C., is at the Park.

Miss Lizzie Taylor went to Louisburg on a visit yesterday.

Mr. J. S. Fowler, of Pittsboro, was in the city yesterday.

Miss Lizzie Ellington is in Richmond, the guest of relatives.

Mr. Joseph Ellington has returned from a stay of several days at Roanoke, Va.

Mrs. James Brinson, of Wake Forest, is in the city visiting her sister, Mrs. John E. Ray.

Mr. F. S. Spruill, of Louisburg, is here attending court. He is attorney for Robert Garner.

Hon. Spencer Blackburn is in the city. He has just returned from a visit to Washington.

Messrs. Frank Kellinger and T. L. Caudle were here yesterday as witnesses in the Groves case.

Mr. R. J. Biggs, Jr., has returned to Wake Forest. He has been under treatment here for his eyes.

Mrs. A. B. Read, Dr. and Mrs. W. Pratt Read and Mr. Harry C. Dicks, of Philadelphia, are at the Park.

Messrs. M. L. Flow, of Monroe, and H. B. Parker, of Goldsboro, were appointed notaries public yesterday.

Mr. C. J. A. Decker, of Liverpool, England, is in the city. He is a brother of our townsman, Mr. H. J. Decker.

Mr. James Cheek, of Orange county, was in town Monday. He is a candidate for collector of internal revenue for this district.

Mr. R. B. Proctor, of Durham, spent yesterday in Raleigh. He came to accompany his sister, Mrs. Lewis, who today enters upon the duties of matron at the penitentiary.

State Secretary L. P. Turner, of the Young Men's Christian Association, is spending several days in the city. He is making a special effort to secure new members for the Raleigh association.

Mr. David B. Sutton spent yesterday in the city. He said that the Democrats and two-thirds of the Republicans were against him for Mayor, but he carried the primaries by 50 to 1. "It only took a fifteen minutes speech from me to do it," added Mr. Sutton.

Hon. Charles M. Creach, of Smithfield, Johnston county, spent yesterday and last night in the city. Mr. Creach was one of the Representatives in the last General Assembly who stood inflexibly by the honor and good faith of North Carolina in the North Carolina Railroad lease contest.

Criminal Court.

The March term of the Wake County Criminal Court began yesterday morning at 11 o'clock. Judge Adams' charge to the grand jury was highly complimented by all who heard it. He was especially strong in his charge with reference to gambling. Judge Adams told the jury that he read recently in a religious paper published in this city of a young man who began playing cards and gambling, and in twelve months from that time his wife and little children were thrown upon the charity of the community and he now occupies a felon's cell in the State prison. Perhaps the negligence of some grand jury was responsible for this man's ruin and his family's suffering. Judge Adams' charge was plain, easily understood, yet thorough and comprehensive.

Nelson Mangum was sent to the public roads for three months for abandonment of his wife. Jim Brodel went to the roads for larceny, and Jim Jeffries and Doc Lucas received the same sentence for larceny.

Some other cases of minor importance were disposed of.

Yarbrough Arrivals.

T. M. Leach, North Carolina; F. P. Turner, Charlotte; Jas. R. Lewis, Portsmouth; C. Decker, Liverpool; George Green, New York; D. E. McNair, Charlotte; E. L. Jones, Selma; A. G. Gump, Baltimore; E. E. Newton, New York; Judge S. B. Adams, North Carolina; R. E. Carrington, Sanford; J. F. Weaver, North Carolina; F. I. Osborne, North Carolina; J. V. Finch, Richmond; E. W. Danahy, Hartford, Conn.; E. W. Poul, Smithfield; H. E. Murphy, Ohio; O. K. Holding, Wake Forest; W. P. Bell, Raleigh; W. L. Gibbon, Charlotte; G. P. Johnson, S. A. L. D. Line, Baltimore; H. A. Williams, Durham; A. R. Teague, Durham; B. H. Griffin, Goldsboro; S. B. Younger, Lynchburg; R. C. Stanard, Durham; H. T. Jones, North Carolina; B. E. Taylor, Boston; W. H. Branson, Durham; E. Dalrymple, Philadelphia; R. B. Hines, North Carolina; G. D. Bennett, Goldsboro; W. H. Chase, Cleveland; W. A. Sloan, Asheville; F. L. Spruill, Louisville; Theo. Richards, Jr., Baltimore; R. H. Rawlings, Richmond; W. F. Purvis, Norfolk; A. W. Pierce, Philadelphia; J. C. Biggs, Oxford.

Local News.

Today the spring term at the A. and M. College begins. Yesterday the students had holiday.

Yesterday the first asparagus of the season appeared on the table at the Yarbrough House. The asparagus was raised by Mr. W. D. Terry on Mr. Raney's farm near this city.

On the first of April the Brewing Company of Peter Stumpf, which is represented in this city by Mr. W. C. Higgins, will change its name to the Hon. Brewing Company, of Richmond, Va.

The Southern Railway will sell round trip tickets to Chapel Hill to witness the game between University of North Carolina and the University of Virginia next Saturday for \$2.25. The train leaves here at 8:53 a. m.

Madam Rumor has it that Goldsboro is well represented in the city in her claims to matrimonial honors. Several of the gallant gentlemen of our sister town, are on the Carpet. What is the matter with Raleigh, boys?

Yesterday Mr. T. L. Caudle, of Union county, now a student at Wake Forest College, came in open court and took the oath as an attorney. He was sworn in by Mr. Armistead Jones. Mr. Caudle obtained his license to practice law last February.

A true bill was found by the grand jury yesterday against John Graves for the murder of Henry Wall at Forestville. A special venire of seventy-five men will be summoned to select the jury from the case has been set for 3 o'clock Wednesday afternoon.

A serious accident was narrowly averted yesterday afternoon just beyond St. Mary's School. Several children, who had visited the woods near the Penitentiary in search of wild flowers, were returning home. Suddenly a horse, maddened by fright, came dashing by at a break-neck speed with vehicle attached, and had only gone a short distance when horse, vehicle and all were on the road side a heap of debris. After a few moments the owner of the horse reached the scene, and with the assistance of several men, his horse was lifted to his feet and led onward.

Miss Louise Goodson, of Durham, arrived in the city this afternoon, and is being entertained in the elegant home of Mrs. Thomas B. Crowder, on Fayetteville street. Miss Goodson is one of the sweetest singers in this or any other State, and is here to take part in the concert to be given in Metropolitan Hall tomorrow evening at 8 o'clock for the benefit of Central Methodist Church.

Her hair and be charming, entranced, enrapt. Misses Maud Merrimon and Mamie Robbins will also take part. Everybody knows what wonderfully sweet voices they have. Let everybody go. Seats on sale at Henry T. Hicks' drug store. Prices, 25 and 35 cents.

Miss Louise Goodson, of Durham, arrived in the city this afternoon, and is being entertained in the elegant home of Mrs. Thomas B. Crowder, on Fayetteville street. Miss Goodson is one of the sweetest singers in this or any other State, and is here to take part in the concert to be given in Metropolitan Hall tomorrow evening at 8 o'clock for the benefit of Central Methodist Church.

Her hair and be charming, entranced, enrapt. Misses Maud Merrimon and Mamie Robbins will also take part. Everybody knows what wonderfully sweet voices they have. Let everybody go. Seats on sale at Henry T. Hicks' drug store. Prices, 25 and 35 cents.

Miss Louise Goodson, of Durham, arrived in the city this afternoon, and is being entertained in the elegant home of Mrs. Thomas B. Crowder, on Fayetteville street. Miss Goodson is one of the sweetest singers in this or any other State, and is here to take part in the concert to be given in Metropolitan Hall tomorrow evening at 8 o'clock for the benefit of Central Methodist Church.

Her hair and be charming, entranced, enrapt. Misses Maud Merrimon and Mamie Robbins will also take part. Everybody knows what wonderfully sweet voices they have. Let everybody go. Seats on sale at Henry T. Hicks' drug store. Prices, 25 and 35 cents.

Miss Louise Goodson, of Durham, arrived in the city this afternoon, and is being entertained in the elegant home of Mrs. Thomas B. Crowder, on Fayetteville street. Miss Goodson is one of the sweetest singers in this or any other State, and is here to take part in the concert to be given in Metropolitan Hall tomorrow evening at 8 o'clock for the benefit of Central Methodist Church.

Her hair and be charming, entranced, enrapt. Misses Maud Merrimon and Mamie Robbins will also take part. Everybody knows what wonderfully sweet voices they have. Let everybody go. Seats on sale at Henry T. Hicks' drug store. Prices, 25 and 35 cents.

Miss Louise Goodson, of Durham, arrived in the city this afternoon, and is being entertained in the elegant home of Mrs. Thomas B. Crowder, on Fayetteville street. Miss Goodson is one of the sweetest singers in this or any other State, and is here to take part in the concert to be given in Metropolitan Hall tomorrow evening at 8 o'clock for the benefit of Central Methodist Church.

Her hair and be charming, entranced, enrapt. Misses Maud Merrimon and Mamie Robbins will also take part. Everybody knows what wonderfully sweet voices they have. Let everybody go. Seats on sale at Henry T. Hicks' drug store. Prices, 25 and 35 cents.

Miss Louise Goodson, of Durham, arrived in the city this afternoon, and is being entertained in the elegant home of Mrs. Thomas B. Crowder, on Fayetteville street. Miss Goodson is one of the sweetest singers in this or any other State, and is here to take part in the concert to be given in Metropolitan Hall tomorrow evening at 8 o'clock for the benefit of Central Methodist Church.

Her hair and be charming, entranced, enrapt. Misses Maud Merrimon and Mamie Robbins will also take part. Everybody knows what wonderfully sweet voices they have. Let everybody go. Seats on sale at Henry T. Hicks' drug store. Prices, 25 and 35 cents.

Miss Louise Goodson, of Durham, arrived in the city this afternoon, and is being entertained in the elegant home of Mrs. Thomas B. Crowder, on Fayetteville street. Miss Goodson is one of the sweetest singers in this or any other State, and is here to take part in the concert to be given in Metropolitan Hall tomorrow evening at 8 o'clock for the benefit of Central Methodist Church.

Her hair and be charming, entranced, enrapt. Misses Maud Merrimon and Mamie Robbins will also take part. Everybody knows what wonderfully sweet voices they have. Let everybody go. Seats on sale at Henry T. Hicks' drug store. Prices, 25 and 35 cents.

Miss Louise Goodson, of Durham, arrived in the city this afternoon, and is being entertained in the elegant home of Mrs. Thomas B. Crowder, on Fayetteville street. Miss Goodson is one of the sweetest singers in this or any other State, and is here to take part in the concert to be given in Metropolitan Hall tomorrow evening at 8 o'clock for the benefit of Central Methodist Church.

Her hair and be charming, entranced, enrapt. Misses Maud Merrimon and Mamie Robbins will also take part. Everybody knows what wonderfully sweet voices they have. Let everybody go. Seats on sale at Henry T. Hicks' drug store. Prices, 25 and 35 cents.

Miss Louise Goodson, of Durham, arrived in the city this afternoon, and is being entertained in the elegant home of Mrs. Thomas B. Crowder, on Fayetteville street. Miss Goodson is one of the sweetest singers in this or any other State, and is here to take part in the concert to be given in Metropolitan Hall tomorrow evening at 8 o'clock for the benefit of Central Methodist Church.

Her hair and be charming, entranced, enrapt. Misses Maud Merrimon and Mamie Robbins will also take part. Everybody knows what wonderfully sweet voices they have. Let everybody go. Seats on sale at Henry T. Hicks' drug store. Prices, 25 and 35 cents.

Miss Louise Goodson, of Durham, arrived in the city this afternoon, and is being entertained in the elegant home of Mrs. Thomas B. Crowder, on Fayetteville street. Miss Goodson is one of the sweetest singers in this or any other State, and is here to take part in the concert to be given in Metropolitan Hall tomorrow evening at 8 o'clock for the benefit of Central Methodist Church.

Her hair and be charming, entranced, enrapt. Misses Maud Merrimon and Mamie Robbins will also take part. Everybody knows what wonderfully sweet voices they have. Let everybody go. Seats on sale at Henry T. Hicks' drug store. Prices, 25 and 35 cents.

Miss Louise Goodson, of Durham, arrived in the city this afternoon, and is being entertained in the elegant home of Mrs. Thomas B. Crowder, on Fayetteville street. Miss Goodson is one of the sweetest singers in this or any other State, and is here to take part in the concert to be given in Metropolitan Hall tomorrow evening at 8 o'clock for the benefit of Central Methodist Church.

Her hair and be charming, entranced, enrapt. Misses Maud Merrimon and Mamie Robbins will also take part. Everybody knows what wonderfully sweet voices they have. Let everybody go. Seats on sale at Henry T. Hicks' drug store. Prices, 25 and 35 cents.

Miss Louise Goodson, of Durham, arrived in the city this afternoon, and is being entertained in the elegant home of Mrs. Thomas B. Crowder, on Fayetteville street. Miss Goodson is one of the sweetest singers in this or any other State, and is here to take part in the concert to be given in Metropolitan Hall tomorrow evening at 8 o'clock for the benefit of Central Methodist Church.

Her hair and be charming, entranced, enrapt. Misses Maud Merrimon and Mamie Robbins will also take part. Everybody knows what wonderfully sweet voices they have. Let everybody go. Seats on sale at Henry T. Hicks' drug store. Prices, 25 and 35 cents.

Miss Louise Goodson, of Durham, arrived in the city this afternoon, and is being entertained in the elegant home of Mrs. Thomas B. Crowder, on Fayetteville street. Miss Goodson is one of the sweetest singers in this or any other State, and is here to take part in the concert to be given in Metropolitan Hall tomorrow evening at 8 o'clock for the benefit of Central Methodist Church.

Her hair and be charming, entranced, enrapt. Misses Maud Merrimon and Mamie Robbins will also take part. Everybody knows what wonderfully sweet voices they have. Let everybody go. Seats on sale at Henry T. Hicks' drug store. Prices, 25 and 35 cents.

Miss Louise Goodson, of Durham, arrived in the city this afternoon, and is being entertained in the elegant home of Mrs. Thomas B. Crowder, on Fayetteville street. Miss Goodson is one of the sweetest singers in this or any other State, and is here to take part in the concert to be given in Metropolitan Hall tomorrow evening at 8 o'clock for the benefit of Central Methodist Church.

Her hair and be charming, entranced, enrapt. Misses Maud Merrimon and Mamie Robbins will also take part. Everybody knows what wonderfully sweet voices they have. Let everybody go. Seats on sale at Henry T. Hicks' drug store. Prices, 25 and 35 cents.

Miss Louise Goodson, of Durham, arrived in the city this afternoon, and is being entertained in the elegant home of Mrs. Thomas B. Crowder, on Fayetteville street. Miss Goodson is one of the sweetest singers in this or any other State, and is here to take part in the concert to be given in Metropolitan Hall tomorrow evening at 8 o'clock for the benefit of Central Methodist Church.

Her hair and be charming, entranced, enrapt. Misses Maud Merrimon and Mamie Robbins will also take part. Everybody knows what wonderfully sweet voices they have. Let everybody go. Seats on sale at Henry T. Hicks' drug store. Prices, 25 and 35 cents.

Miss Louise Goodson, of Durham, arrived in the city this afternoon, and is being entertained in the elegant home of Mrs. Thomas B. Crowder, on Fayetteville street. Miss Goodson is one of the sweetest singers in this or any other State, and is here to take part in the concert to be given in Metropolitan Hall tomorrow evening at 8 o'clock for the benefit of Central Methodist Church.

Her hair and be charming, entranced, enrapt. Misses Maud Merrimon and Mamie Robbins will also take part. Everybody knows what wonderfully sweet voices they have. Let everybody go. Seats on sale at Henry T. Hicks' drug store. Prices, 25 and 35 cents.

Miss Louise Goodson, of Durham, arrived in the city this afternoon, and is being entertained in the elegant home of Mrs. Thomas B. Crowder, on Fayetteville street. Miss Goodson is one of the sweetest singers in this or any other State, and is here to take part in the concert to be given in Metropolitan Hall tomorrow evening at 8 o'clock for the benefit of Central Methodist Church.

Her hair and be charming, entranced, enrapt. Misses Maud Merrimon and Mamie Robbins will also take part. Everybody knows what wonderfully sweet voices they have. Let everybody go. Seats on sale at Henry T. Hicks' drug store. Prices, 25 and 35 cents.

Miss Louise Goodson, of Durham, arrived in the city this afternoon, and is being entertained in the elegant home of Mrs. Thomas B. Crowder, on Fayetteville street. Miss Goodson is one of the sweetest singers in this or any other State, and is here to take part in the concert to be given in Metropolitan Hall tomorrow evening at 8 o'clock for the benefit of Central Methodist Church.

Her hair and be charming, entranced, enrapt. Misses Maud Merrimon and Mamie Robbins will also take part. Everybody knows what wonderfully sweet voices they have. Let everybody go. Seats on sale at Henry T. Hicks' drug store. Prices, 25 and 35 cents.

Miss Louise Goodson, of Durham, arrived in the city this afternoon, and is being entertained in the elegant home of Mrs. Thomas B. Crowder, on Fayetteville street. Miss Goodson is one of the sweetest singers in this or any other State, and is here to take part in the concert to be given in Metropolitan Hall tomorrow evening at 8 o'clock for the benefit of Central Methodist Church.

Her hair and be charming, entranced, enrapt. Misses Maud Merrimon and Mamie Robbins will also take part. Everybody knows what wonderfully sweet voices they have. Let everybody go. Seats on sale at Henry T. Hicks' drug store. Prices, 25 and 35 cents.

Miss Louise Goodson, of Durham, arrived in the city this afternoon, and is being entertained in the elegant home of Mrs. Thomas B. Crowder, on Fayetteville street. Miss Goodson is one of the sweetest singers in this or any other State, and is here to take part in the concert to be given in Metropolitan Hall tomorrow evening at 8 o'clock for the benefit of Central Methodist Church.

Her hair and be charming, entranced, enrapt. Misses Maud Merrimon and Mamie Robbins will also take part. Everybody knows what wonderfully sweet voices they have. Let everybody go. Seats on sale at Henry T. Hicks' drug store. Prices, 25 and 35 cents.

Miss Louise Goodson, of Durham, arrived in the city this afternoon, and is being entertained in the elegant home of Mrs. Thomas B. Crowder, on Fayetteville street. Miss Goodson is one of the sweetest singers in this or any other State, and is here to take part in the concert to be given in Metropolitan Hall tomorrow evening at 8 o'clock for the benefit of Central Methodist Church.

Her hair and be charming, entranced, enrapt. Misses Maud Merrimon and Mamie Robbins will also take part. Everybody knows what wonderfully sweet voices they have. Let everybody go. Seats on sale at Henry T. Hicks' drug store. Prices, 25 and 35 cents.

Miss Louise Goodson, of Durham, arrived in the city this afternoon, and is being entertained in the elegant home of Mrs. Thomas B. Crowder, on Fayetteville street. Miss Goodson is one of the sweetest singers in this or any other State, and is here to take part in the concert to be given in Metropolitan Hall tomorrow evening at 8 o'clock for the benefit of Central Methodist Church.

Her hair and be charming, entranced, enrapt. Misses Maud Merrimon and Mamie Robbins will also take part. Everybody knows what wonderfully sweet voices they have. Let everybody go. Seats on sale at Henry T. Hicks' drug store. Prices, 25 and 35 cents.

Miss Louise Goodson, of Durham, arrived in the city this afternoon, and is being entertained in the elegant home of Mrs. Thomas B. Crowder, on Fayetteville street. Miss Goodson is one of the sweetest singers in this or any other State, and is here to take part in the concert to be given in Metropolitan Hall tomorrow evening at 8 o'clock for the benefit of Central Methodist Church.

Her hair and be charming, entranced, enrapt. Misses Maud Merrimon and Mamie Robbins will also take part. Everybody knows what wonderfully sweet voices they have. Let everybody go. Seats on sale at Henry T. Hicks' drug store. Prices, 25 and 35 cents.

Miss Louise Goodson, of Durham, arrived in the city this afternoon, and is being entertained in the elegant home of Mrs. Thomas B. Crowder, on Fayetteville street. Miss Goodson is one of the sweetest singers in this or any other State, and is here to take part in the concert to be given in Metropolitan Hall tomorrow evening at 8 o'clock for the benefit of Central Methodist Church.

Her hair and be charming, entranced, enrapt. Misses Maud Merrimon and Mamie Robbins will also take part. Everybody knows what wonderfully sweet voices they have. Let everybody go. Seats on sale at Henry T. Hicks' drug store. Prices, 25 and 35 cents.

Miss Louise Goodson, of Durham, arrived in the city this afternoon, and is being entertained in the elegant home of Mrs. Thomas B. Crowder, on Fayetteville street. Miss Goodson is one of the sweetest singers in this or any other State, and is here to take part in the concert to be given in Metropolitan Hall tomorrow evening at 8 o'clock for the benefit of Central Methodist Church.

Her hair and be charming, entranced, enrapt. Misses Maud Merrimon and Mamie Robbins will also take part. Everybody knows what wonderfully sweet voices they have. Let everybody go. Seats on sale at Henry T. Hicks' drug store. Prices, 25 and 35 cents.

Miss Louise Goodson, of Durham, arrived in the city this afternoon, and is being entertained in the elegant home of Mrs. Thomas B. Crowder, on Fayetteville street. Miss Goodson is one of the sweetest singers in this or any other State, and is here to take part in the concert to be given in Metropolitan Hall tomorrow evening at 8 o'clock for the benefit of Central Methodist Church.

Her hair and be charming, entranced, enrapt. Misses Maud Merrimon and Mamie Robbins will also take part. Everybody knows what wonderfully sweet voices they have. Let everybody go. Seats on sale at Henry T. Hicks' drug store. Prices, 25 and 35 cents.

Miss Louise Goodson, of Durham, arrived in the city this afternoon, and is being entertained in the elegant home of Mrs. Thomas B. Crowder, on Fayetteville street. Miss Goodson is one of the sweetest singers in this or any other State, and is here to take part in the concert to be given in Metropolitan Hall tomorrow evening at 8 o'clock for the benefit of Central Methodist Church.

Her hair and be charming, entranced, enrapt. Misses Maud Merrimon and Mamie Robbins will also take part. Everybody knows what wonderfully sweet voices they have. Let everybody go. Seats on sale at Henry T. Hicks' drug store. Prices, 25 and 35 cents.

Miss Louise Goodson, of Durham, arrived in the city this afternoon, and is being entertained in the elegant home of Mrs. Thomas B. Crowder, on Fayetteville street. Miss Goodson is one of the sweetest singers in this or any other State, and is here to take part in the concert to be given in Metropolitan Hall tomorrow evening at 8 o'clock for the benefit of Central Methodist Church.

Her hair and be charming, entranced, enrapt. Misses Maud Merrimon and Mamie Robbins will also take part. Everybody knows what wonderfully sweet voices they have. Let everybody go. Seats on sale at Henry T. Hicks' drug store. Prices, 25 and 35 cents.

Miss Louise Goodson, of Durham, arrived in the city this afternoon, and is being entertained in the elegant home of Mrs. Thomas B. Crowder, on Fayetteville street. Miss Goodson is one of the sweetest singers in this or any other State, and is here to take part in the concert to be given in Metropolitan Hall tomorrow evening at 8 o'clock for the benefit of Central Methodist Church.

Her hair and be charming, entranced, enrapt. Misses Maud Merrimon and Mamie Robbins will also take part. Everybody knows what wonderfully sweet voices they have. Let everybody go. Seats on sale at Henry T. Hicks' drug store. Prices, 25 and 35 cents.

Miss Louise Goodson, of Durham, arrived in the city this afternoon, and is being entertained in the elegant home of Mrs. Thomas B. Crowder, on Fayetteville street. Miss Goodson is one of the sweetest singers in this or any other State, and is here to take part in the concert to be given in Metropolitan Hall tomorrow evening at 8 o'clock for the benefit of Central Methodist Church.

Her hair and be charming, entranced, enrapt. Misses Maud Merrimon and Mamie Robbins will also take part. Everybody knows what wonderfully sweet voices they have. Let everybody go. Seats on sale at Henry T. Hicks' drug store. Prices, 25 and 35 cents.

Miss Louise Goodson, of Durham, arrived in the city this afternoon, and is being entertained in the elegant home of Mrs. Thomas B. Crowder, on Fayetteville street. Miss Goodson is one of the sweetest singers in this or any other State, and is here to take part in the concert to be given in Metropolitan Hall tomorrow evening at 8 o'clock for the benefit of Central Methodist Church.

Her hair and be charming, entranced, enrapt. Misses Maud Merrimon and Mamie Robbins will also take part. Everybody knows what wonderfully sweet voices they have. Let everybody go. Seats on sale at Henry T. Hicks' drug store. Prices, 25 and 35 cents.

The Constitutionality of a Protective Tariff.

Galesburg (Ill.) Republican-Register.

For the past three years the people of the United States have been experiencing the result of a campaign of education along the line of "tariff for revenue only" policy. Those who have allowed themselves to become imbued with the idea that the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 would be a panacea for our National ills, the lessons of the hour will be of no avail. But it is probably safe to say that the majority of the American people, in this generation, at least, do not need a second experience of the same sort to thoroughly learn the lesson. It is well to remember that the adjustment of tariff duties by nations is a question of policy. It is not a principle to be adjusted by the action of politics, but purely a matter of expediency, necessarily selfish as are most business questions. "The greatest good to the largest number" must always govern the policy of nations. Hence it follows that the question of a protective tariff is really not a question of politics, but purely a matter of business, and will always be a disturbing factor so long as it is subject to change with the rise and fall of political parties.

In face of the fact that a protective policy has been endorsed by all great political parties in the past, and no great party has ever wholly abandoned it since the foundation of the Government, it was reserved for one of the great political parties four years ago to make the declaration that the policy of protection was unconstitutional.

The Constitution of the United States is said by many constitutional lawyers both in this country and Great Britain to be taken from the British Constitution, with such alterations, amendments and improvements as were necessary to meet the altered conditions, and to remedy the defects existing in and to the founders of the Constitution availed themselves of the experience of other nations in governmental affairs, besides venturing upon hitherto untried ground supposed to be better adapted to the Government of a free and independent people, and that they succeeded in framing a Constitution which elicited the admiration and wonder of the civilized world, and which stands without a peer in Governments.

It may be that the result of the efforts of the founders of the Constitution has been instrumental in making British law and Governments diligent in the search of analogies in the two Constitutions.

However this may be, we know that when Great Britain adopted a free trade policy half a century ago, the question of the constitutionality of the protective system, which had prevailed in that country for several hundred years previous, was not considered. It was a question of policy only. England was then the greatest manufacturing country of the world. Her territory is small—not larger than an average State—and in order to manufacture more cheaply than any other country, it was deemed good policy to remove the protective tariff from nations of the world to compete with each other for the market in order that her workmen might have as cheap food as the world could afford. In this way she sacrificed her farmers for the benefit of her factories. As that country was not able to raise its own food products, England undoubtedly conserved the interests of the majority in adopting free trade.

But there was no question as to the right of Great Britain under her Constitution to retain a protective policy if it furthered her interests. It is plain, therefore, that if the Constitution of the United States was derived in any way from the British Constitution, it did not inherit from that document anything that would interfere with our right to make our policy either free or protective. It follows, then, that if the policy of protection is in violation of the Constitution of the United States, it must be of some original clause not derived from any previous Constitution of any State of any form of government that existed anywhere in the world.

We know of no higher source of authority than the opinions and actions of the framers of the constitution, and our appeal will be to them, as we appeal to the circumstances and conditions which made the new constitution a necessity, and the sentiment of the people of the United States at the time the constitution was adopted.

History details the very limited powers of Congress and the confused condition of affairs under the confederacy, from 1782 to 1789. The people had achieved their political independence, but their fears of a centralized government, even under a republic, hindered them from enjoying the advantages they had hoped for. Each State had power to levy tariff duties against foreign imports, and against each other; but antagonistic policies, each seeking an advantage over the other, crippled the industrial prosperity of each and all. A new condition became inevitable. Greater powers must be delegated to the central government, or, in the words of Washington, in 1788, "The present constitution is inadequate, the superstructure is tottering to its foundation, and without help will bury us in its ruins." A convention of all the States was held at Philadelphia in 1787, and framed the present constitution, which was subsequently ratified in 1789. The first Congress, under the new constitution, which had clothed the central government with powers "to promote the general welfare, provide for the common defence," etc., met in April, 1789. Within a few days thereafter, Mr. Madison introduced the tariff bill. There was no subterfuge in reference to the object of this bill, which was plainly stated in the preamble to be "For the support of the government, the discharge of the debts of the United States, and the encouragement and protection of manufactures." Public opinion was shown by showers of petitions from all parts of the Union, North and South, to Congress asking for protection to American industries by placing a duty on foreign manufactured goods. The bill was advocated in Congress as for the purpose of encouraging home industries. This bill became a law and was signed by President Washington July 4, 1789. New tariff bills and amendments were passed at almost every session of Congress up to 1812, all of a protective character.

It is a matter of history that these protective tariff bills were introduced, supported and signed by the very men who were instrumental in framing the constitution of the United States.

Washington, Adams, Jefferson, Madison, Hamilton, Calhoun and many other leading representative men of all shades of political opinion, and from all parts of the Union, were enthusiastic advocates of a protective tariff. It is more than strange that these men, who were leading spirits in the construction of the constitution, should not have discovered that their own acts were unconstitutional according to the constitution of their own making. Nothing is surer than the fact that the men who framed the constitution did not regard a protective tariff for the protection of American industries as unconstitutional. All the evidence shows that the authors of the constitution designed to provide for a protective tariff in the words "to promote the general welfare." Such at least was the interpretation put upon it by its makers at that time. There can be no possible doubt that previous to the adoption of the constitution each State had the right to levy tariff duties for whatever purpose was needed by the State; and in delegating this power to the central government none of its force was withheld; the only provision made was that the rate of duties should be uniform.

—THE—
Success of 'the Times!

Our Tailoring Department. New Styles, New Patterns, Lowest Prices.